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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 1254.
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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

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It is therefore obvious that, while the best is done that can be done, we have only indicative and fragmentary materials, which will be of service to those who would pursue McLennan's quest, but upon which the reviewer cannot pass judgment. And, moreover, the delivery of judgment is the less possible because, had the distinguished author been spared, a study of the works of Frazer, Latourneau, Westermarck, and other writers, which have appeared in recent

years, might have modified his theories. For the somewhat rigid lines of debate which marked the earlier phases of the controversy between McLennan and Maine have been partially effaced. The weak side of both disputants was apparent in their failure to prove, from the two sources of evidence—barbaric traditions and extant customs, whether real or symbolical—a predominance, amounting wellnigh to universality, of the practice of ranking descent either by the male or by the female line. Dr. Tylor's valuable paper,* based on statistical data, went far to prove the priority of female kinship. But the exceptions have to be reckoned with. Among these is the case of certain Australian aborigines, who recognise the male line of descent, yet are more degraded than other tribes of "black fellows" who reckon descent through the women. More cogent are the arguments adduced by Westermarck in his *History of Human Marriage* against the theory of promiscuity, on which Mr. McLennan logically based his explanation of the matriarchate. There are, however, signs of a modified position in the present work; for, in contrast to the limitations of Maine, who seemed unable to pass the historical boundaries, McLennan was anthropologist as well as jurist. In a letter to Darwin, which appears in the fifth chapter, he says:

"A word as to what I understand by promiscuity. You will see I have guarded myself somewhat against alleging its general prevalence. The import of my reasoning is that more or less of it, and of indifference, must appear in the hordes or their sections or some of them. I have nowhere defined it, but use it as a general term to denote the general conduct as to sexual matters of men without wives."

In a definition of general terms which precedes this letter McLennan restricts the use of the word "marriage"

"to a legal relation of husband and wife as the same may be defined by the local law or customs. Where there is no law on the subject—no custom of the country establishing any requirements as to the constitution of the relation of man and wife, its endurance, and the rights and obligations it confers and infers—there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. . . . The noble Roman jurisprudence, which did more than all the religions put together to improve and beautify human life, has given us the idea of marriage as the union of one man and woman in a consorship for the whole of life—an 'inseparable consuetude' of life between husband and spouse, with interests the same in all things civil and religious. That idea, despite all woman's rights movements to the contrary, is that destined to prevail in the world."

But as McLennan does not date the institution of marriage from Eden, or its confirmation from Cana of Galilee, such observations hardly advance the main question of the origin of defined lines of descent of the offspring. A larger latitude must be given to the term "marriage" when the subject of the beginning of definite conjugal relations, however temporary, demands settlement, because one effect of Wester-

marck's arguments is to carry the discussion stages further back than that from which McLennan starts, although he accepts the anthropological standpoint. The matriarchal theory is based on promiscuity. The irregular sexual relations made paternity doubtful, but the foolishness of mothers is wise enough to know her own child, no matter what her uncertainty may be as to the father. Now Westermarck denies that promiscuity ever existed. His examples of paternal care in certain teleostean fishes which carry the ova in their pharynxes, or build and guard the family nest, and of the conjugal fidelity of certain birds, have a value for the evolutionist, who will permit no hard and fast lines anywhere. But these may be passed by for examples nearer home in the fugitive loves of man's nearest congeners, which consort together at least till after the birth of the offspring. We may postulate that what the man-like apes do the ape-like man did also; and, were evidence as to the relations of the sexes in our pithecooid ancestry producible, we should probably find justification for assuming that marriage, however ultimately specialised, is a transmitted tendency from the higher mammals. In the prolongation of the period of infancy among these, with its consequent dependence of offspring on parents, there is—as Herbert Spencer, Fiske, and others have shown—the key to the strengthening of conjugal relations, especially of the paternal instinct, which at the outset is weaker than the maternal. If this continuity of germinal family unity can be proved, and to this added the powerful argument drawn from the jealousy of the male among savage hordes, the theory of promiscuity receives a severe shaking. And yet, on the other hand, there is the great body of evidence adduced by McLennan as to the widespread custom of reckoning descent through the female, a custom which must rest at any rate on a laxity of relations approaching to promiscuity. What combination of secondary causes would bring these about it is impossible to say: the one thing certain is, that in the settlement of the problem we have not yet passed the empirical stage. Man's ancestry had its hermaphroditic stage; so, perhaps, tendencies to promiscuity, accentuated by the functional activity "all the year round" which followed the human pairing season postulated, not without evidence, by Westermarck, may be remotely atavistic.

Not to prolong remarks which can lead to no definite result, it suffices to add that, miscellaneous as are the contents of a book produced under such adverse conditions as those noted, they have a certain unity, rendering them of high value to the student of this large question, of the foundation of the family as the unit of human society. The discrimination of the lamented author in his assessment of material is evidenced in his criticism on the "method of inquiry into early history," and the "mode of handling evidence." Both chapters under these headings are suggestive enough to cause lament for their brevity. The warning note in the use of old narratives is sufficiently sounded here:

"The original authority must be weighed, by considering what opportunities he possessed

* On a Method of Investigating the Development of Institutions, applied to Laws of Marriage and Descent. (Harrison. 1889.)

for correct observation, how far he had capacity and willingness to make good use of his opportunities, and to what extent, if at all, he was disposed to mix up with his statements of fact any element of speculation or opinion of his own. . . . As regards those countries which have become known to us only within the last four hundred years, and which, taken together, constitute more than three-fourths of the whole inhabited world, we find the earliest accounts exceedingly uninformed, because, on the one hand, the observers knew not what to look for; and, on the other, they were only too anxious to excuse their own rapacity or cruelty, by depicting the tribes they conquered as mere brute beasts whom it were charity to sweep off the face of the earth. . . . and yet the student will sometimes be able to spell out from these very narratives themselves that the people so described were intensely religious, and that they dwelt under the constant pressure of a rigid body of customary law, and what we would call a highly developed system of constitutional government."

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Thus the conditions of its publication invest this volume with a special interest, and should serve effectually to commend it to the favour both of readers and of collectors. Not that the book can be said to need any such extraneous reinforcement of its claims, its own intrinsic merits forming, in our opinion, a sufficiently powerful—as they undoubtedly form the fittest possible—recommendation of it. Here, however, it is necessary to distinguish; for the truth is that, although the general merits of this specimen volume are unquestionable, yet its contents cannot but be acknowledged to exhibit very unequal degrees of excellence. Of its thirteen studies six—namely, "Rabelais," "Saint-Amant," "Wilson of the Noctes," "The Ettrick Shepherd," "Ben Jonson," and "Symonds' Life of Shelley"—are reprinted from the periodical entitled *Cope's Tobacco Plant*; and of this portion of the book it must be said that it is

on the whole distinctly inferior to the rest, while the three last-named articles may be singled out as of a lower grade—that is, of slighter substance and less careful workmanship—than any others in the volume. Unfortunately, the essay on Ben Jonson extends over one hundred and sixty pages, or precisely one-third of the entire book; and of this enormous space no less than one half (eighty pages) is occupied by a review of the various allusions to the use of tobacco occurring in the works of that poet. "Possibly," observes the editor, "this portion of the essay might have been omitted without much loss"; we will venture farther, and say at once that the whole article—biography and nicotiana alike—might have been suppressed with much advantage. It is throughout diffuse and ill-digested, and is, indeed, little more than a chain of quotations from Hotten's reprint of William Gifford's famous edition (re-edited by Col. F. Cunningham) of Jonson's plays and poems. Here at least, we boldly avouch, is a manifest instance where two-thirds had been greater than the whole.

Of the non-nicotian portion of the volume—the critical studies of Blake and of Shelley, of Robert Browning and of that almost unknown philosopher, Dr. John James Garth Wilkinson—it is impossible to speak otherwise than in terms of cordial praise. Thomson, it is clear, had a strong bent towards the study of mysticism: his mind seems to have had a native leaning thitherwards (though his serious philosophic attitude was by no means that of a mystic, as the word is commonly understood); and his criticism of the two great mystical poets, William Blake and Percy Bysshe Shelley, reveals the keen, penetrative insight, and the faculty of delicately discriminative appreciation, which come only of admiring and reverential sympathy. In these studies he walks with us, as it were, through the secret and intimate recesses of their verse, pointing out with fond familiarity the lurking treasures of sense, the coy and unobtrusive beauties of expression, which are hidden away therein to reward the loving student's diligent research. Space is lacking for adequate illustration of this rare critical gift; but a brief sentence or two from the studies may here be given. Of the poems in blank verse—"To Spring," "To Summer," and "To the Evening Star"—published in Blake's *Poetical Sketches*, Thomson writes:

"These pieces are not perfect in art, but they are perfect in the spirit of their art; they have certain laxities and redundancies of rhythm, and are here and there awkward in diction; but such youthful sweet error a rather grace than spoil 'that large utterance of the early gods.' They have the grandeur of lofty simplicity, not of laboured pomp—a grandeur like that which invests our imaginations of the patriarchs. By a well-beneath a palm tree stands one who wears but a linen turban and a simple flowing robe, and who but watches browsing sheep and camels drinking; yet no modern monarch, however gorgeously arrayed and brilliantly surrounded, can compare with him in majesty."

Elsewhere, speaking of the simplicity

and melodiousness of Shelley's poetry, he observes:

"The very childlike lisp which we remarked in Blake is often observable in the voice of Shelley, consummate singer as he was. The lisp is, however, not always that of a child; it is on several occasions that of a missionary seeking to translate old thoughts from his rich and exact native tongue into the dialect, poor and barbarous, of his hearers. . . . In musicalness, in free and, as it were, living melody, the poems of Shelley are unsurpassed, and on the whole, I think, unequalled by any others in our literature. Compared with that of most others, his language is as a river to a canal—a river ever flowing 'at its own sweet will,' and whose music is the unpurposed result of its flowing. So subtly sweet and rich are the tones, so wonderfully are developed the perfect cadences, that the meaning of the words of the singing is lost and dissolved in the overwhelming rapture of the impression. I have often fancied, while reading them, that his words were really transparent, or that they throbbed with living lustrous. Meaning is therein firm and distinct, but 'scarce visible through extreme loveliness'; so that the mind is often dazzled from perception of the surpassing grandeur and power of his creations. I doubt not that Apollo was mightier than Hercules, though his divine strength was veiled in the splendour of his symmetry and beauty more divine."

Conspicuous among many notable *obiter dicta* is that in the study of Blake, wherein Thomson defines and expounds the true nature of mysticism, and traces the lines of relation in regard of this pre-eminently poetical attribute, between William Blake the Second (for so he calls the child-man revealed in the *Songs of Innocence*, as contrasted with the "early ripe" singer of the *Poetical Sketches*) and the principal subsequent poets. Mysticism, he says, is, in its ultimate analysis, simplicity:

"It sees, and is continually rapturous with seeing, everywhere correspondence, kindred, identity, not only in the things and creatures of earth, but in all things and creatures and beings of hell and earth and heaven, up to the Father (or interiorly to the one soul) of all. It thus ignores or pays little heed to the countless complexities and distinctions of our modern civilisation and science . . . for in the large type of planets and nations, in the minute letters of dewdrops and worms, the same eternal laws are written. . . . And the whole universe being the volume of the Scriptures of the living word of God, this above all is to be heeded, that man should not dwell contented in the lovely language and illustrations, but should live beyond these in the sphere of the realities which they signify. Mysticism is passionately and profoundly religious, contemplating and treating every subject religiously, in all its excursions and discursions issuing from the soul to return to the soul, alone, from the alone, to the alone. . . . Its supreme tendency is to remain or to become again childlike, its supreme aspiration is not virtue, but innocence or guilelessness; so that we may say with truth of those whom it possesses, that the longer they live the younger they grow, as if 'passing out to God by the gate of birth, not death.'"

He proceeds to institute a comparison, in respect of this mystical simplicity, between Blake and his poetical successors, in the course of which he gives us a series of brief, but vivid, characterisations of Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge, Byron, and the

rest, including Emerson, Browning, and others of our own day. From these we select the note on Tennyson, which we commend as a useful alternative to certain cases of critical distemperature:

"Tennyson has no more of this simplicity than had Byron, but he is fully aware of its value, and woos it like a lover, in vain, as Byron wooed it in the latter parts of 'Childe Harold' and in 'Manfred.' . . . Scarcely any other artist in verse of the same rank has ever lived on such scanty revenues of thought (both pure, and applied or mixed) as Tennyson. While it cannot be pretended that he is a great sculptor, he is certainly an exquisite carver of luxuries in ivory; but we must be content to admire the caskets, for there are no jewels inside. His meditation at the best is that of a good leading article; he is a pensioner on the thought of his age. . . . Nothing gives one a keener insight into the want of robustness in the educated English intellect of the age than the fact that nine-tenths of our best known literary men look upon him as a profound philosopher. When wax-flowers are oracular oaks, Dodona may be discovered in the Isle of Wight, but hardly till then. . . . A great school of the poets is dying out: it will die decently, elegantly, in the full odour of respectability, with our Laureate."

In his lengthy and elaborate essay on Garth Wilkinson ("A Strange Book") Thomson, it must be admitted, fairly fails to achieve his main object, if that object is to open the eyes of the public to the importance of the poems published by the philosopher in 1857 under the name of *Improvisations from the Spirit*. Dr. Wilkinson's verses, from which our author quotes copious extracts, for the most part impress us chiefly by their vague obscurity, and by the unchastened redundancy and headlong precipitancy of the style; though the stanzas beginning:

"Brownness of autumn is around thee, brother,"
as well as the little piece, entitled "Saturday Night," that runs:

"Week's curtain, folded round
Time with a solemn sound,
Life sleeps within thy folds,
The past like dreams it holds," &c.,

must be allowed to possess a tender simplicity and beauty. But Thomson's entire essay nevertheless deserves and will repay the most attentive study; for in it the writer discourses at large upon the primary questions of poetic criticism, and "unfolds [in the words of his editor] with a fair degree of completeness the views of a true poet upon the methods and aims of his art." The admirable "Notes on the Genius of Robert Browning," too, which are here reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Browning Society (January, 1882), call, did space permit, for more than a mere passing notice. In them Thomson appears at his best, vigorously repelling, or else ably extenuating, the charges of obscurity, harshness, and affectation commonly advanced against Browning, while cordially praising the enormous variety and extent of his knowledge, the restless activity and almost unique rapidity of his intellect, the noble manliness of his passion, his vitality and fervent optimistic faith. These notes and the paper on *The Ring and the Book*, with the essays on Blake, Shelley,

and Wilkinson, and, on a lower grade, those on Rabelais, Saint-Amant, and Prof. Wilson, together make up a body of original literary criticism of such rare quality as is, even in these days of the omnipresent critic, but seldom to be met with. So much sterling work should not surely appeal to the bookbuyer in vain, even though the author were otherwise obscure and unknown; how much the rather should it inflame his desire and set his purse-strings flying open when he knows it for the progeny of the potent brain to which we owe *Insomnia* and *The City of Dreadful Night*.

T. HUTCHINSON.

"A HISTORY OF AURICULAR CONFESSION AND INDULGENCES IN THE LATIN CHURCH."
By Henry Charles Lea, LL.D. Vol. I.,
Confession and Absolution. (Sonnenschein.)

DR. LEA has done so much good work in other directions, especially in the religious history of Spain, and the present work is one of such great labour, bearing on every page the marks of wide research and of extraordinary industry, that it is with great reluctance, and from a sense of duty only, that the reviewer points out the shortcomings of the present volume. A full criticism could be written only by one who has access to the largest public libraries; no private individual can be supposed to possess all the ponderous and rare tomes of scholastic and medieval theology which are constantly cited, and references to which fill the long array of notes. The present writer has access to a few only of such works. He can form his judgment of the whole only by making a careful collation of the citations from some of the authors which he has at hand, and by using these as a sample from which to judge of the rest of the work. Mere memory of former reading will be discarded, and only texts actually before the writer will be made use of.

The opening sentence, with its accompanying note, is one of the most unfortunate in the whole volume. It runs thus:

"When Christ described His mission—'They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick . . . for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance'—He assumed as a postulate that in the dealings of God with man repentance suffices to procure pardon for sin."

The note says:

"Matt. ix. 12, 13. It is perhaps worthy of note that the Vulgate and the Douay Version omit the words 'to repentance.' The original has *eis metάνοιαν*, and even so orthodox a scholar as Benito Arias Montano adds to the Vulgate 'ad poenitentiam.' A still higher authority is Pope John XIX., who, in 1032, quotes the text in the same way" (Johan PP. XIX., *Epist.* 17).

Dr. Lea, we may observe, usually quotes from some English translation of the Vulgate. I have only the Latin text at hand, which certainly omits "ad poenitentiam." But what is meant by "the original has *eis metάνοιαν*?" Tischendorf omits the words, the Revised English version omits them, and, on turning to

the first critical edition at hand, I find, "Omit α C. D. Δ *Al. La. Ti. Tr. WH.*" What does "the original," a term repeated later, mean? What becomes of the deduction, "He assumed as a postulate that in the dealings of God with man repentance suffices to procure pardon for sin"? Surely it may be argued that the mention of a physician implies the use of remedies, that of a sick man the taking of medicine of some kind?

We do not know how Dr. Lea has collected the immense mass of materials which he has made use of for this work. If they are wholly the fruit of personal research, we can hardly acquit him of the charge of not having sufficiently weighed them; if he has used assistants to any great extent, then we must conclude that some of these have been incompetent or careless. On p. 21 we read:

"As late as the commencement of the seventh century, the only form of penance which Isidore of Seville seems to know of is that of sackcloth and ashes, which is public penance."

Turning to the reference (*De Eccles. Off.* lib. ii., cap. xvii.), we find that Isidore states three acts of penance, the first of which is "Hi vero qui poenitentiam agunt, proinde capillos et barbam nutriunt, ut demonstrent abundantiam criminum, quibus caput peccatoris gravatur"; and, in the note p. 28, where the shaving or growing of the hair in penance is discussed, this passage of Isidore is not cited.

A worse error occurs on p. 179:

"St. Jerome refers to it [*i.e.*, to private confession] several times, and a canon of the first Council of Toledo in 398 shows that in Spain it was becoming a recognised function of the priest, at least for virgins under vows."

This Canon 6 (referred to again on p. 382) has nothing to do with confession at all: it is a warning against familiarity of a consecrated maiden ("puella Dei") with men, among whom "cum confessoribus" is enumerated, the "confessor quilibet" here meaning a singer or chanter (*cf.* Ducauge, *s.v.* Confessores, Cantores et Psalmistae, where this canon, and two passages from St. Jerome, are given, among others, as warrants for the meaning). On p. 260 it is difficult to say whether "the lament of the Prodigal Son, 'Fodere non valeo, mendicare erubescio, ergo sacerdos ero,'" is a slip of Dr. Lea, or of the author he is quoting.

In addition to faults of this kind, we find ourselves frequently differing widely from Dr. Lea in his translations and inferences: *e.g.*, in the story of the robber and St. John (p. 77) "offering his own soul as an expiatory sacrifice to satisfy the justice of God," seems to us quite an exaggeration. "I will give my life for thine" is all that is said; and, whether the story be literally true of St. John or not, it should surely be read in the light of the last verse of his Gospel. So, too, we take the story of Serapion in almost an opposite sense from that which Dr. Lea affixes to it. Again, the statement (p. 27, note), "By the early Fathers the word *sacerdos* was commonly used as synonymous with *episcopus*," is far too broad. Granting that in the New Testament *πρεσβύτερος* and *ἐπίσκοπος* are synony-

mous terms, that does not guarantee that the Latin words are so also. Allowing for all the encroachments of the Papacy on Church patronage, it is surely an overstatement to say (p. 245), "the Holy See, in the fourteenth century, grasped almost the whole disposable patronage of the Church throughout Europe, and openly offered it for sale." We could quote many more instances of excess of this kind.

Still, making allowance for all errors and exaggerations, this work, if used with due caution, may be a very useful one. The long chronological series of citations from authors seldom met with brings out with clearness the historical development of the doctrines treated of. The student can mark in its pages the successive steps, the great features, of such development. He can see the difficulties with which the Schoolmen had to contend, how both they and the Casuists are ever confronted with obstacles which they cannot fairly surmount, cases demanding solution which will not fall under any of their definitions. After all their labours the dilemma remains the same. God pardons all the truly penitent, even where no Church can interfere. No Church can or dare pardon the impenitent; and not all the labours of the Schoolmen, not all the refinements of the Casuists, can ever enable man to say infallibly who is really penitent or not, to distinguish between the false and the true hearted, between him who still loves his sin and him who loathes it, between the impenitent and the pardoned. The contents of this volume are the history of the vain yet ever renewed attempts made in medieval times, and in the Latin Church down to the present day, to regulate and determine the exercise of this "Power of the Keys."

This part i. treats of Confession and Absolution, the next part will, we presume, treat of Indulgences. We trust that Dr. Lea or his assistants will be more careful in attending to the changing meaning of terms now technical, and be more cautious in affixing a preconceived sense to the passages which they cite: otherwise the value and utility of the whole work will be sadly marred, and the fruit of their enormous labour will be almost lost.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

Frances Mary Buss and Her Work for Education. By Annie E. Ridley. (Longmans.)

THE movement for the higher education of women is not a sex-fight. The woman's cause is man's. Nothing more impresses the reader of this book than the fact that throughout her life Miss Buss constantly drew into sympathy the most varied classes of men and women to help her in the task of advancing education. For though girls and women were the immediate objects of Miss Buss's influence, it is not too much to say that, whatever interest and sympathy was taken by men in her work, was more than repaid by her zeal for educational progress as a whole. No one, for instance, worked harder and more consistently than Miss Buss for the training of teachers. She

supported the movement in the most substantial way, so far as women were concerned, by giving the preference in her school to trained teachers, or by requiring those even who had won high university positions to be trained or to study the theory of education, before she would take them on her staff. In addition, she lost no opportunity of urging on head masters the desirability of making a similar requirement in boys' schools. When training comes to be required of teachers in boys' secondary schools, one of the first to be recognised as bringing this about, at any rate indirectly, will be Miss Buss.

Miss Buss was herself one of the readiest to acknowledge that many of the points in which girls' schools are at an advantage over boys' schools are due to the fact that high schools for girls started without the impediments of traditions and definite curricula. No gain could be greater to educationists at the present time than the example of such a one as Miss Buss in her open-mindedness to hints, and to suggestions of the experience of others in any matter of education or of school organisation. This showed itself in her keen interest in the Gilchrist travelling scholarships, as inducing English teachers to see for themselves the working of foreign systems, and to learn by observation how we might improve on things at home. Here, again, English travelling scholarships in education have come from the movement for the higher education of women. Schoolmasters will eventually see the use and the importance of them. Meantime, it is the energy and insight of such as Miss Buss, in their work for women's education, that have stimulated and procured the devotion of money to this purpose.

I have instanced two movements—the training of teachers in secondary schools, and the observation of foreign systems of teaching—to show that Miss Buss's interest in education was not simply sectional, local, nor even restricted to England. Though, of course, most intimately concerned with her own school, she was not merely a schoolmistress, but also an educationist.

The school which Miss Buss founded was the North London Collegiate School. It might be called the girls' Rugby, and in some ways Miss Buss is the Dr. Arnold among schoolmistresses. In both there was that genius of character, that personality, which carried all before it.

It is such instances as these of Dr. Arnold and Miss Buss which supply so much apparent ground for scepticism as to the possibility of the training of teachers. Given the right sort of personality, and you have a powerful teacher; without it no teacher is a living power. Mrs. Bryant in speaking of Miss Buss says: "So far as others make our education for us, the mind of the educator is more important by far than his method. And this is the more true the greater the teacher."

And yet, as I have said, Miss Buss herself was one of the most strenuous of advocates for the training of secondary teachers. She was a living embodiment of the Carlylian idea of genius, as an infinite capacity for taking pains. She had by

nature that sense for the proportion of things, ranking them at once as great or small, while recognising that details are necessary each in its place, and with the strength of mind given to them to make each effective. But these powers which she had naturally she believed could be developed in others; and if the idea of the training of teachers had never been mooted, Miss Buss's influence in training her own staff might of itself have sufficed to start the idea.

Next to her power of recognising the proportion of things and her effectiveness in detail, was—and this seems to have impressed every one of those who pay tribute to Miss Buss's memory in this book—her wonderful gift of sympathetic imagination. She entered at once into close personal knowledge and sympathy with those she came to know. She was remarkably free from that critical consideration which so often lends itself to prejudices. As one who knew her well said: "Miss Buss always takes people for granted." She believed deeply in the possibilities of her pupils, and she saw clearly the way she would have them to go. She had an all-round interest in them. So that school meant to her girls not merely preparation for life, but life itself—life exactly suited to the stage of development they had reached.

Miss Buss was exceptional in that she had the qualities of an excellent organiser, without becoming mechanical in her treatment of any individual in the organised whole, whether member of her staff or pupil in the school. She had a remarkable, a royal, power of recognition of her pupils and friends, unusually numerous as they were. It was, moreover, an individualisation which went further than names and faces. It extended to circumstances and associations so slight that even a close friend might have overlooked or forgotten. Yet this memory for personal detail, especially of anything that portrayed character, gave a charm and power which made the gentler quality of womanly sympathy with the individual more prominent even than the authority of head mistressship. Nothing is more noticeable in this biography than Miss Buss's sympathy with the personal joys and happiness of her pupils, which was fully as pronounced as her sympathy with those in distress and sorrow. Away from her work she was *désengagée*. She could not, like Lord Burleigh, lay aside her robes of office and say: "Lie there, lord chancellor." But this was only because she lived before the opportunity for women to obtain to academic robes. This leads one to remark that Miss Buss's position, educationally, is perhaps best described as summing up in herself the very best features of the transition age from the old education, with its feminine conventionalities of the "ladies' seminary," to the new education in accordance with professional aims. When the history of education of this age comes to be written, she will have the rare distinction of being a prophet of the new era, and also of having entered in her own lifetime into the promised land. Her clearness of insight was well typified by her clearness of enunciation. Not a word seemed

studied, and yet not a word seemed out of place, or was slurred in the utterance.

This is not a book to criticise as an addition to literature. It is rather a "life written by a friend for friends." Yet these are so numerous that one may say that for them there will be a vast store of gratitude felt to Miss Ridley even for the slightest of the details given, though many of these will seem to the cold, impartial reader trivial and unnecessary—probably disproportioned. To those who knew Miss Buss, however, much of the biography will be a revelation; for it reveals a many-sidedness of nature which was concealed by her absorption in, and devotion to, the duty of the minute.

I have only attempted to speak of some of the general aspects of Miss Buss's work. It will be seen, from such characteristics as I have mentioned, that a great interest attaches to the events and circumstances of her life. For these the reader must be referred to Miss Ridley's book. It is the story of a pure, unselfish, magnanimous life. The *Journal of Education* said in its obituary notice of Miss Buss: "As an organiser she was unrivalled. Yet it was not on the practical side that Miss Buss was at her greatest. It was—as it is with all great people—in her aims. Mrs. Bryant (in a noteworthy chapter contributed to this volume) remarks upon "Miss Buss's insistence, always very emphatic, on the idea that school and the teacher have to do in some way or other with the *whole of life*. . . . Character, as the prime aim of education, soon became the key-note of the North London practice." Then surely Miss Buss has joined herself with the educational future. But to her friends, over and above her powerful organising power, even beyond her high educational aims, her predominant characteristic appeared to be that she was the "most womanly of women." Viewed any way, and all ways, one of the greatest women of her generation has passed away in Frances Mary Buss.

FOSTER WATSON.

Froissart. By Mary Darmesteter. Translated from the French by E. Frances Poynter. (Fisher Unwin.)

To say that there has lately been a "boom" in *Froissart* would be not only to make use of an expression altogether wanting in classic elegance, but also to exaggerate. There can seldom be a "boom" in a writer who flourished five hundred years ago. In default of a "boom," however, there has been at least a revival of interest. Within the last few months have appeared Mme. Darmesteter's *Froissart*, in the excellent series of the "Grands Ecrivains de la France"; an abridged edition of the *Chronicles* in Lord Berners' translation, most efficiently edited by Mr. G. C. Macaulay; a selection from the *Chronicles* in Sohn's translation, edited by myself; and now comes Mme. Darmesteter's book in an English dress—a dress, it may be observed, much better made and fitting than the great majority of vestures in which French works have to appear before the English public.

It was an excellent thought that prompted the editor of the "Grands Ecrivains de la France" to entrust the volume on *Froissart* to Mme. Darmesteter. Dryasdust rather despises *Froissart*, who is anything but dry; and even historians like Green, who are by no means "sawdustish," to use Carlyle's expression, scarcely rate the great chronicler at his full value, speaking of "the inaccuracy of his details" and his shortcomings "as an historical authority." For *Froissart's* faults are just those which the modern historian, who is quite strictly the historian, and prides himself on his precision, can least pardon. The chronology of the *Chronicles* is often more than questionable; the facts not facts at all; and the writer, with all his genuine desire to get to the reality of things, sometimes suffers himself to be imposed upon. But Mme. Darmesteter is not an historian only. She is a poet as well; and, with a poet's insight, looking beyond the errors of detail inherent to *Froissart's* modes of collecting information, she sees with what essential truth he portrays the men and women of the time, and reflects much of its spirit, and how tame and lifeless without his help would be our outlook on the fourteenth century.

"His greatest fault," she says, "and the fault is one that stamps him a poet, is, that in contemplating the drama of life he did not perceive the truth and the truth only, but that his *Chronicles* reflect the world as it is seen at twenty—more living, more beautiful, more ugly, more varied—half a reality and half a dream."

Historian and poet, for such was *Froissart*, who should deal with him better than one who is also an historian and poet?

To reconstruct the story of *Froissart's* life is by no means easy. Now and again, though all too seldom, in chronicling the history of the time, he furnishes an autobiographical passage—mentions that he was present while such and such a scene was being enacted; tells where he was and what he was doing; and his poems, if we may at all accept them as records of sober fact, seem at least to throw light on his career. Buchon, in his edition of the *Chronicles*, has been at the pains to arrange in chronological sequence all such autobiographical passages, whether of prose or verse; and very interesting they are when so placed in juxtaposition. But there are many *lacunae*—whole years of life of which we know nothing, others with regard to which our information is altogether dim and uncertain. Thus, Count Kervyn de Littenhove, who to a very great erudition unites a certain talent for hypothesis, holds that *Froissart* visited England as a youth, somewhere about 1355, before he came, in 1361, to Queen Philippa's Court, bearing the MS. of a history, possibly in rhyme, possibly in prose—for *Froissart's* own references thereto are of doubtful interpretation—which has given rise to many conjectures. Was there such an earlier visit? If we are to take *Le trottis de l'espionnette amoureuse*, not only for what it unquestionably is, a most graceful if too prolix poem, but also for a substantially true story—as personally I take it to be—than the earlier visit, though not,

perhaps, actually proven, seems at least a probability. Mme. Darmesteter, however, ignores it, leaving blank the years which M. Kervyn de Littenhove fills not only with the sojourn of the love-lorn swain at the English Court, but with travellings to the Papal Court at Avignon, and to Narbonne and Paris.

But with such facts as are indisputably facts, Mme. Darmesteter deals skilfully; and, indeed, considering how long *Froissart* has been before the world, it is interesting to note how much additional light the last forty years have thrown upon his work. Within that period has been discovered, and published, the earlier *Chronicle* of the sumptuous ecclesiastic, Jehan le Bel—"that reverend, wise, and discreet man," as *Froissart* calls him—on which *Froissart's* own *Chronicle*, in its first form, was admittedly founded. Also, there has been discovered at Rome a most important MS. of part of the first book of the *Chronicles*, differing in important respects from all the other MSS., and showing, without doubt, what was *Froissart's* final judgment on the events of his time. This version, too, has been published, very inaccurately according to the most erudite Siméon Luce, who was himself collating it with the other MSS. for the admirable edition of the *Chronicles* published by the Société de l'Histoire de France—a publication cut short, so far, by Luce's death. And now Mme. Darmesteter herself is able to announce another "find"—that of the long lost metrical romance of *Méliador* which *Froissart* read night by night, almost till dawn, at the Court of Gaston Phoebus, Count of Foix—when, as the poet says complacently, "none durst speak any word because the Count would that I should be well understood." This poem, great in length at any rate, has recently been discovered by M. Longnon, who has communicated it to Mme. Darmesteter. Perhaps, as she herself says, "in some dusty corner of the Record Office, or among the imperfectly catalogued archives of some old English country house," we may even yet happen upon that early book, prose or verse, which the young *Froissart*, on coming to England, presented to the good Queen Philippa, of Hainault.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

NEW NOVELS.

Loveday. By A. E. Wickham. (Cassells.)

Papier Mâché. By Charles Allen. (Heinemann.)

My Love Noel. By Hume Nisbet. (White.)

He went out with the Tide. By Guy Eden. (Macqueen.)

Ulrick the Ready. By Standish O'Grady. (Downey.)

Gobelin Grange. By Hamilton Drummond (A. & C. Black.)

A Painter's Romance, &c. By Eleanor Holmes. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Sunday Salmon, and Another. By Frederick Gordon. (Digby, Long & Co.)

OF all the stories of adventure which, within the past two years at all events, have

been produced quite as much for the benefit of adults as of boys, and over which the spirit of Robert Louis Stevenson still broods, *Loveday* is, in more respects than one, the cleverest. Mr. Wickham's plot is ingenuity itself; and there could hardly be a more delightful scoundrel than Sir James Macdonald, who is a marvellous compound of Robert Macaire and Bulwer Lytton's too soon-forgotten Augustus Tomlinson. For a cardsharp of the worst type, the cool courage with which he plays the part of shipwrecked traveller that is forced upon him, his easy mastery, by means of a superiority that is physical quite as much as intellectual, over the rough spirits he finds himself among, and his insouciance when discovery and death confront him—are marvellously fascinating. Nor is he absolutely heartless. It is rather too bad of him, perhaps, to drag poor, silly Mrs. Penrose into a permanent association with his fortunes by marriage; but his determination in the end to prevent Loveday, who has been unsoiled and unspoiled by his villainies, from being taken to the bottom with him, is highly commendable—all the more so, indeed, because it is disguised as rather brutal selfishness. Sir James Macdonald, *alias* Moreland, is the best drawn character in the book; but there are three others that are but slightly inferior—the foolish Mrs. Penrose; her loyal, though intellectually slow, son, Mr. Hugh; and Loveday, who is an admirable study in caprice and sincerity, and who has in her the stuff of which a Bathsheba Everdene is made.

Papier Mâché is a very clever book, written by a very clever man, who seems, however, to be laughing a little too much at his readers, his story, and himself, and who, above all things, is bent a trifle too much on turning smart phrases. After all, it is but the story of a marvellous violin which gets injured, patched up, stolen, recovered, and stolen again, and which, of course, brings about a fantastic love marriage. Yet there is in the earlier part of the book a fight for the possession of this violin—otherwise the “Druish Strad.”—between its owner and a burglar. The necessity for describing the fight would have justified one page of effective writing; but instead of one page we have four or five, full of such sentences as:

“This way and that my resolve was jerked and swung, the great torso within my arms swelling and straining until it seemed the fetters must burst; still before me, calm in the firelight, shone the object to which I clung; not to be gainsayed, determination melted in these arms.”

There is so much of this sort of writing in the book that one is apt to be unjust to the really strong characters in it—Paul Druish, the half-mad giant who has the “Druish Strad.” on the brain, and his daughter Eunice. Of course Paul Druish, the artist, and Eunice, the daughter of the violin stealer, come together after a discussion which ends in—

“there was an argument that crowned self-sacrifice with roses; and one morning, in the height of summer, when London was empty, a venerable archdeacon, late of Lockthorpe,

performed the quietest of quiet services, a whisper of a wedding in a cave of a church.”

This is Meredith or the devil—and a little of it goes a very long way.

Mr. Hume Niabet cannot be congratulated on the change of scene he has attempted in *My Love Noel*. He is quite at home in Australian life, with its stirring incidents of the “bail up” sort. But he is altogether out of his place when he tries his hand at an English village picture. Nor does he mend matters by introducing such purple patches as—

“Up into the dusky darkness of the night rolled the thick brown wrinkles of smoke, changing to pulsating eddies of crimson as they swept over the roofs of the burning house and blanked out the stars, while within the black walls the guttering flames gnawed, sputtered, and devoured all that could be made serviceable; whitely glaring between the cracks and window holes, belching up thousands of scarlet sparks, flushing over the upturned faces of the crowd, and tossing fantastic shadows upon the ground behind.”

No doubt the struggles of the hard-up artist, Ralf Grimshaw, and the pettinesses of the country life which forms a setting to *My Love Noel*, are sketched with sufficient care; but in the long run they become very tiresome.

There is much natural pathos in *He went out with the Tide*, although there is also, perhaps, a trifle too much of the eternal “*cherchez la femme*.” The supposed narrator of the tragedy is Tom Gascoigne, a retired military man of the type of Colonel Newcome. He has for his Clive Roy Bingham, the stalwart son of an old comrade, whose adventures—chiefly of the amatory sort and in society, where there are the usual “shimmering rows of bare shoulders,” &c.—he tells at great length. To the extent of nine-tenths the story is the competition for Helen Rochester—the beautiful, impulsive, spirited, but somewhat selfish daughter of a hard-up Peer—between Roy and a repulsive old sinner, Sir Henry Banbury. To earn the necessary money, Roy goes for a while to Australia, where, indeed, he makes a large fortune in a surprisingly short space of time. How, indeed, having made it, he should be circumvented, and his prize taken from him by Banbury, does not appear clearly, as he manages, when in Australia, to fall in with, and almost to kill with kindness, his rival's scoundrelly agent Varney. After Helen's death he goes to the dogs and almost to the devil, but pulls up and marries Vera Buzzard, a Circæan but quite harmless widow, who had fallen in love with him while her first husband was alive, and whom he had rudely and unjustly accused of being implicated in the conspiracy to deprive him of Helen. Roy and Vera seem likely to have a quietly happy life, when they “go out with the tide”—or, in other words, are drowned—and poor Tom Gascoigne is left desolate. The story is more than fairly well written, but the author should eschew digressions.

There is an abundance of honest, if occasionally tedious, work in Mr. Standish O'Grady's romance, “the historic setting” of which, as he tells us in a sentence dis-

tinguished by that resonance which is his besetting weakness,

“includes the landing of the Spanish army at Kinsale; the intrepid ride of Lord Mountjoy, unattended, through Munster, to meet the invaders; the rising-out of the Queen's Irish to his call; the heroic defence of Kinsale by Don Juan de Aquila; the march across Ireland—north and south—of the insurgent lords of Ulster to his assistance; and the ruinous overthrow which, contrary to all expectation, they sustained at the hands of the Royalists—a defeat which proved the death-blow at the same time of Spanish ambition and of the feudal constitution of society in Ireland.”

There is in *Ulrick the Ready* a trifle too much of fine writing like this; and Mr. O'Grady, in his conscientious desire to be true to his period, pauses too often to make explanations, and in consequence the narrative interest of the book is prone to flag. Yet *Ulrick* is a gallant young gentleman, and makes the acquaintance of many stalwart gallowglasses and intriguing politicians, and has endless adventures in love and war, and marries happily. Altogether, Mr. O'Grady has produced a careful picture of a stirring period in Irish life.

Mr. Drummond has made a very unfortunate attempt, in *Goblin Grange*, to combine tragedy with farce, as rendered by an impossible Scotchman called David, who talks a very aggravated variety of “kailyard” Scotch. If Mr. Drummond had been content to publish his book as a collection of essentially ghastly—as well as ghostly—stories, he would have done well enough. There is nothing specially eerie or Sheridan *Le Fanu*ish about any of the legends that are yarned in the preposterous house which He buys and it haunts. Some of them, such as that which tells of the devilishness of Dmitri Isauban, the death of Paul Blatoff, and the unavailing sacrifice of Paul Blatoff's wife's virtue, seem, in point of idea, at all events, as old as Colonel Kirke. Still, there are one or two good horrors in this book, such as “Glengaragh”—the story of an Irish murder, which, though the tragedy itself is commonplace enough, is well told. Mr. Drummond might do worse than cultivate the art of writing short stories. But let him write seriously.

“A Painter's Romance” is the first, and, on the whole, most ambitious, though not perhaps the best or most artistic, of a collection of excellent minor stories that are not all, however, in the minor key. There is nothing extraordinary in it, or in any of the characters, except the gruff Claude Merriman, who might have found himself at home in J. J.'s studio, though hardly in Little Billee's. But they are all natural and good, without being obtrusively so. The story of the girl-artist's love affair and of the illness of her father is well told. The revival in middle life of a youthful romance is an old idea, but it is very skilfully and not too pathetically reproduced in “An Old Picture.”

There is an abundance of high spirits in the two short Highland stories which Mr. Frederick Gordon has published, but

not much else. Certainly he is not an artist in the description of female beauty, as all he has to say of very Celtic Iahabel, who is the heroine of the more artistic of his sketches, is—"Her complexion is no rose and white, but of that uniform shell-pink which, in the mellow glow reflected from the old Castle Rock, looks so ripe and full of the wine of life that a rough kiss would set the blood free." Iahabel's sham marriage is also an impossibility. It may be allowed, however, that the light comedy of both stories—Iahabel's acting as a barmaid in a Highland hotel, and the tricks played upon travellers by the Miss Mary of the other—is more than passable in its way. Mr. Gordon has produced a readable though not a distinguished book. But he should eschew verse. Of his "ballad," the less said the better.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Excursions in Libraria. By G. H. Powell. (Lawrence & Bullen.) The average writer of essays must, of necessity, be a proud man. There is no subject he is not able to tackle with a pompous serenity that positively amazes and overawes the timid person whose duty it is to review the volume in a weekly paper. The opinions of great critics on the poems of Byron, Shelley, Dante, are served up again without a word of acknowledgment; the platitudes in praise of solitude, the country, the town, death, and what not, are repeated again and again as though they were new and difficult truths which the ignorant must learn and understand. Of this class of writers there are so many that a book like Mr. Powell's is at first sight unwelcome. One hazards a guess at the contents, and wonders if it is necessary to read it in order to write a few paragraphs in praise, or the reverse, of the author's style and knowledge. But Mr. Powell's book is, luckily, original alike in matter and manner, perhaps too erudite for the careless reader but very pleasant for the more serious minded. The author is evidently a scholar, and has a fund of curious and entertaining knowledge, so that whether he is writing of "The Wit of History" or telling us of "The Pirates' Paradise" he is an agreeable companion. His English is sometimes a little involved—he is enamoured of parenthesis and delights to mark his pages with brackets—but he manages to hold the attention of those who treat him with respect. In fact, nothing better, in its way, has been done of late than his essay on "The Pirates' Paradise," probably the best thing in the book. There is a certain mellow and respectable humour in his commentary on Mr. Leslie's "veracious romance," *A New and Exact Account of Jamaica*; and the stories of Bartholomew and Morgan are told with just the right mixture of dignified horror and tentative satisfaction that the doings of "Pirates" should arouse in the breast of the comfortable scholar. Scarcely less good is "A Medley of Memoirs," full of witty stories of all ages culled from such opposite books as the *Anecdota* of Procopius and the "casual notes of the vivacious and cosmopolitan Howell." Some day Mr. Powell ought to give us another volume, and the sooner the better. The publishers have done their share generously; for in printing, binding, and illustrations it would be hard to suggest an improvement.

Rainy Days in a Library. By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (Elliot Stock.) These slender but graceful essays follow the style, though with a very wide interval, of Mr. Leslie

Stephen's *Hours in a Library*. Sir H. Maxwell places his readers in some such charming library as Newstead or Cardiff Castle on a thoroughly wet day, takes down almost at random some book from the shelves, and discourses on its characteristics. Thus, Adam Petrie's *Rules of Good Deportment*, now of exceeding rarity, or Baldassare's *Perfect Courtier*, jostle Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, or Hayward's *Art of Dining*. The writer's sympathetic nature bestows a certain unity on the motley collection. He extracts a few paragraphs, casts light on them from modern times and customs, compares them with the past and the present, shows where the present day exceeds the past in kindness and good sense, and then passes gently on to another topic. If every here and there his essays are slightly somniferous, it may be put down to the old-world air of the library. They are so pleasant that the reader will recur again and again to them and regret that they are only thirteen in number. Oddly enough, the poorest of them is exactly the one in which, from *a priori* notions, the reader might have thought that the author would have taken the greatest interest, that on St. John's *Highland Sport*. The beginning of it is carelessly re-stated at the end. Not a single new fact is related, though St. John only died in 1856. Sir Herbert does not even seem to be aware that grave doubt has been cast on the existence of the Muckle Hart of Benmore. Captain Topham's *Scotch Letters* are interesting, but Franck's *Northern Memoirs* should not be forgotten if the author publishes a second series.

A Happy Boy. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated from the Norwegian by Mrs. W. Archer. (Heinemann.) We are glad to see that the translation of Bjornson's novels, under the editorship of Mr. Gosse, so successfully inaugurated by the late Robert Lowe, is to be resumed. Mrs. Archer evinces the same graceful simplicity, powers of direct narrative, and command of pure English which made the reading of *Synnové Solbakken* and *Arne* in this edition so pleasurable and satisfying. *A Happy Boy* is well known in this country and needs no recommendation to-day. Bjornson is here at his best as the teller of peasant romance idylls, prose poems of young love—inarticulate, but sturdy and able for conquest:

"Ha, girl," says Eyvind, "they'll be happy at seeing us happy! Two lovers who hold out against the world do people a positive service, for they give them a poem which their children learn by heart to shame the unbelieving parents."

That is the motto of *A Happy Boy*, and its cheerful optimism becomes the winning personality of the hero and his fair lady-love. The book gains charm, too, from its skilful presentation of peasant reserve and innate shyness. The correspondence of Eyvind during his sojourn at the agricultural college is at once extremely amusing and strangely pathetic. His letters awaken within us a profound astonishment that people so incapable of expressing themselves can ever achieve their ambitions. And yet the boy has an eloquence of his own, that to Marit at least proved irresistible:

"To the Highly Honoured Marit-Knut's Daughter, —I have just received your letter, but you seem to want me to be just as wise as I was before. I dare not write anything of what I want to write about, for I do not know you. But perhaps you don't know me either. You must not believe that I am any longer the soft cheese out of which you pressed water when I sat and watched you dance. I have lain upon many a shelf to dry since that time. Nor yet am I like those long-haired dogs that for the slightest thing let their ears droop, and slip away from people, as I used to do. I take my chance now. Your letter was playful enough, but it was playful just where it ought not to have been, for you understand me well, and you could

guess that I did not ask for fun, but because of late I can think of nothing but what I asked about. I waited in deep anxiety, and then came nothing but trifling and laughter. Good-bye, Marit Nordstuer, I shall not look too much at you, as I did at that dance. I hope you may both eat and sleep well, and finish your new web of cloth, and especially that you may shovel away the snow that lies before the church door."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Duke of Argyll, the sole survivor of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet which, forty years ago, drew up and contracted the Treaty of Paris, the basis of England's subsequent dealings with Turkey, has, in a small volume soon to be issued by Mr. John Murray, supplied the want of a brief narrative of the chain of events which have led to the position now held by England with regard to the Eastern Question.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS have in preparation a new and comprehensive history of the Royal Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, based on Preston's work, and covering a period of more than four hundred years. It will be entitled *The Oldest Guard*.

MESSRS. TRUSLOVE & HANSON are about to publish a new work by Mr. H. Ling Roth, author of "The Aborigines of Tasmania," entitled *The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*. The book will be fully illustrated, and will contain a preface by Mr. Andrew Lang. The author has received considerable assistance from Sir Charles Brooke, Raja of Sarawak, and from the Rani, Lady Brooke.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. have in the press, for immediate publication, a new book by Mrs. Macquoid and Mr. Gilbert S. Macquoid. It is entitled *In the Eifel*, and is descriptive of a holiday ramble in a region known as the Vorder or Volcanic Eifel. The Eifel begins more than twenty miles south of Cologne, and extends as far as Treves, touches both the Rhine and the Moselle, and abounds in volcanic hills, the extinct craters of which have filled with water and now become picturesque lakes. The work is illustrated by Mr. Thomas R. Macquoid, and will have three maps.

MESSRS. SAMPSON, LOW, MARSTON & Co. have in the press for publication early next month *In the Northman's Land: Travel, Sport, and Folk-lore in the Hardanger Fjord and Fjeld*, by Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with map and numerous illustrations.

MESSRS. HENRY & Co. will issue in a few days *Federation and Empire*, by Mr. Thomas A. Spalding. The work is an attempt to prove that the concession of a restricted form of local self-government to England, Scotland, and Ireland is the true solution of the political problem, which has hitherto been considered in relation to Ireland alone. The subject is treated as a national and not as a party question.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish at the end of this week a new novel, in three volumes, by Mr. Justin McCarthy, called *The Riddle Ring*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately a new edition of Cowden Clarke's *Riches of Chaucer*, with the impurities expunged, the spelling modernised, and the obsolete terms explained.

MESSRS. RICHARD BENTLEY & SON have in preparation a new and revised edition of the *Memoir of the Rev. John Russell*, by the author of "Dartmoor Days."

MESSRS. HENRY & Co. will shortly publish Nietzsche's curious work, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, which the author quaintly describes as "a

book for all and none." The English version is by Dr. A. Tille, the general editor of the translation of Nietzsche's Collected Works.

A NEW edition of the sixth volume of Miles's *Poets and Poetry of the Century* will be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. in a few days. This volume represents the poets born in the fourth decade of the century, and includes large selections from the poetry of William Morris, Alfred Austin, A. C. Swinburne, Austin Dobson, the Hon. Roden Noel, and Lord de Tabley, with critical articles by H. Buxton Forman, J. Addington Symonds, Walter Whyte, Richard Le Gallienne, T. Herbert Warren, Cosmo Monkhouse, J. Ashcroft Noble, and other writers. Opportunity has been taken to revise the selections. New work by Mr. Theodore Watts Dunton, and later work by Lord de Tabley, will replace the earlier selections of the former editions; and there will be variations in other directions. The text throughout has been compared with originals, and in some cases revised by the poets themselves.

In the "Mermaid Series" of the best plays of the old dramatists, Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to include a selection from the works of Sir John Vanbrugh. The plays chosen are "The Relapse," "The Provok'd Wife," "The Confederacy," and "A Journey to London."

A NEW volume of Nature Sketches, by Mr. Percy Standing, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stook, under the title *On this High Wild*. The studies are arranged in the order of the seasons, and relate to a well-known district in the North Country.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. announce two novels by deceased authors: *Heavy Odds*, by Marcus Clarke, which originally appeared, a long while ago, in Australia, under the title of "Long Odds"; and *Israel Mort, Overman*, by John Saunders, author of "Abel Drake's Wife."

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. announce a tale of adventure by Mr. Charles Montague, to be entitled *The Vigil*, with fourteen full-page illustrations by Mr. A. D. McCormick.

THE delegates of the Clarendon Press are about to issue what may be called Prof. Buchheim's "jubilee edition" of Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*. Ever since the book was first published, nearly twenty-five years ago, the editor has noted down, in using it practically, all the desirable improvements and additions, in accordance with the progress which the study of German has made in this country during the last quarter of a century, and conformably to the present state of the Lessing literature in Germany. Thanks to this proceeding, Lessing's delightful play will now be issued in a thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged edition.

PROF. SALMOND'S important work, *The Christian Doctrine of Immortality*, which was published at the end of last year, has been out of print for some weeks. Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, announce a second edition, to appear during this month.

MESSRS. BLISS, SANDS & FOSTER have moved to 12, Burleigh-street, Strand, Sir George Newnes's old offices. The name of the firm will in future be Bliss, Sands & Co.

MR. THOMAS CARVER, of Hereford, is removing The Old Book Store from 6, High-street, to larger and more central premises at 8, High-town, where all correspondence should be addressed.

THE Chicago firm of Stone & Kimball, which occupied somewhat the same position in America that Elkin Matthews & John Lane used to do in this country, has just undergone

a similar change. Mr. Kimball, who was the business manager, has bought up the stock and removed to New York, where he will retain the old style. But Mr. Herbert S. Stone will continue in business under his own name at Chicago, and will also continue to publish that interesting bi-monthly magazine, the *Chap-Book*, which is now in the third year of its age. The number for May 1 was to contain the first story of the supernatural that Mr. Henry James has written, called "The Way it Came." It seems worthy of note that the first book announced by the new firm of H. S. Stone & Co. is from the pen of an English author, being a second series of *Prose Fancies*, by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne.

At a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to be held at Burlington Gardens on Monday next, at 8.45 p.m., Prince Henry of Orleans will read a paper on his recent journey from Talifu to Assam, in which he claims to have discovered the true source of the Irawaddi.

At the meeting of the Elizabethan Society to be held at Toynbee Hall, on Wednesday next, Mr. J. E. Baker, the hon. secretary, will read a paper on "The Plays of Thomas Otway."

At a meeting of the Society of Public Librarians held at the Stratford Public Library on Wednesday, Mr. John Frowde read a paper, entitled "New Inventors and Old Indicators," which resulted in considerable discussion. Mr. Cotgreave afterwards exhibited and explained the working of his new Simplex Indicator, and also described the method of shelf arrangement, cataloguing, &c., in use at the West Ham libraries. The next meeting will be held at Lewisham.

MR. PYM YEATMAN has received a letter from Mr. W. E. Gladstone with reference to the recently published work, *The Gentle Shakespeare*:

"I sincerely rejoice in all labours directed to the elucidation of history. I should be particularly glad to hear of a full and careful life of such a man as Campton; but I regret to say I find it most difficult to obtain original works giving the Roman or Recusant side of sixteenth century history in England."

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

JUDGE O'CONNOR MORRIS will contribute to the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* an article on "The Irish Land Bill of Lord Salisbury's Government."

THE first instalment of a new serial story by Mr. Max Pemberton will appear in the June part of *Cassell's Magazine*. It will be entitled "A Puritan's Wife," and purports to be "The story of Hugh Peters, the son of Jonathan Peters, of Warboys, in the county of Huntingdon, and the nephew of that Hugh Peters who was chaplain to the Lord-General Cromwell." The story will be illustrated by Mr. Sidney Paget.

MR. FERGUS HUME'S new novel, "Tracked by a Tattoo," will begin in the number of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* published on May 20.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE delegates of the common university fund at Oxford have appointed Mr. Edward Jenks, of King's College, Cambridge, to be reader in English Law for a term of five years. Mr. Jenks is at present professor of law at University College, Liverpool. He was for some time dean of the faculty of law in Melbourne University, and has written a volume on *The Australian Colonies*, for the "Cambridge Historical Series."

THE council of the Senate at Cambridge have reported in favour of admitting St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware, to the privileges of affiliation. St. Edmund's College claims to be the oldest seat of liberal education belonging to the Roman Catholic body in England, as successor in 1793 to the former English College of Douai. Hitherto its curriculum has been regulated mainly with a view to the examinations for the London degree in Arts; but it is now proposed to bring all the work into harmony with the Cambridge course.

THE Smith's Prizes at Cambridge have been adjudged as follows: the first prize to Mr. W. S. Adie, of Trinity, for his essay on "Discontinuous Fluid Motion in Two Dimensions"; the second prize is divided between Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, of Trinity, for his essay on "The Differential Equations of Theoretical Dynamics," and Mr. F. W. Lawrence, of Trinity, for his essay on "Methods of Factorisation."

PROF. J. J. THOMSON has been appointed to represent Cambridge at the Sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the College of New Jersey, and the inauguration of Princeton University, which is to be held in October.

THE Rev. Dr. E. Moore, principal of St. Edmund Hall, has been re-appointed, by the curators of the Taylor Institution, lecturer on Dante at Oxford for a further term of two years.

PROF. H. A. MIERS, the first occupant of the reconstituted chair of mineralogy at Oxford, in succession to Prof. Story-Maskelyne, will deliver his inaugural lecture on Wednesday next. Prof. Miers is the only resident member of the two universities whose name appears among the selected candidates for the Royal Society.

MR. W. R. MORFILL, reader in Slavonic, at Oxford, was to deliver a public lecture on Friday of this week, on "The Influence of English Literature in Russia."

At a meeting of the Ashmolean Society, to be held in the University Museum at Oxford on Monday next, Mr. F. G. Scott Elliott will give a lecture on "The Race Elements of South Africa."

THE *Cambridge Review* has instituted a sort of plebiscite among resident members of the university below the degree of M.A., on the subject of degrees for women. The voting is decisive. Out of 2830 postcards sent out, 2138 were returned duly filled up. Of these 1692 were against the proposal, and only 437 in favour of it; while four were neutral.

At the general meeting of the Convocation of London University, held on Tuesday, the following resolution, recommended by the annual committee, was unanimously adopted: "That some means should be devised for a more thorough preliminary investigation, than has hitherto been usual, of the mathematical questions proposed to be set in the university examinations."

It was also announced that the following had been elected to vacant fellowships: Dr. T. B. Napier, Prof. C. Hubert H. Parry, Prof. W. F. R. Weldon, and Mr. Arthur Milman.

THE council of University College, Bristol, have issued an appeal for a capital sum of £10000, in order to clear the institution from debt, and also for an addition of £700 to the annual sustentation fund, which is urgently required to secure the Government grant. In response to this appeal, more than £5000 has already been promised; and the Technical Education Committee of the Bristol Corporation have recommended a conditional grant of £2000.

MANY readers of the ACADEMY will be interested to know that a committee has been formed to promote a memorial at Copenhagen of the late Prof. George Stephens, whose life was devoted to northern archaeology. The chairman is Sir Edmund Monson, now British ambassador at Vienna; and the secretary and treasurer is the Rev. C. A. Moore, now chaplain of the English church at Dresden. Among the English members of the committee are: the Bishop of Stepney, Sir John Evans, Prof. Earle, Prof. Skeat, and Dr. Isaac Taylor. The memorial that has been determined upon is a small endowment fund, bearing the name of George Stephens, for the benefit of St. Alban's Church, in the founding of which he took an active part, and in which he was an habitual worshipper. It should be added that the colleagues of the late professor in the University of Copenhagen, while gladly lending their names to the committee, have decided to carry out a special memorial of their own. Subscriptions may be sent to the Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ON the occasion of the Hungarian Millennium, the Emperor-King Francis Joseph has authorised the Budapest University to confer the following honorary degrees: Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge, Doctor of Political Economy; Prof. John Shaw Billings, of Philadelphia, and Sir Joseph Lister, Doctor of Medicine; Mr. Bryce, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Lord Kelvin, and Prof. Max Müller, Doctor of Philosophy.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE VISYENOS.

THE death of George Visyenos—although from the melancholy cloud that overshadowed the last four years of his life, a circumstance to be welcomed rather than regretted—leaves a gap in Athenian letters.

The early career of Visyenos might have been called fortunate, if one did not call to mind that no man is to be accounted happy till his death. Of humble origin, he attracted, when he was a boy and an acolyte, the attention of a dignitary of the Church, and was educated at his expense, and finally sent to the university by a rich patron. This patron eventually encouraged him in his worship of the Muse, and was at the cost of publishing a volume of poems called *Ἀρτίδες Ἀβραι*, which the poet came to England to get printed, and which was issued from the firm of Messrs. Trübner & Co. in 1884 in no mean presentment. Large octavo, fine type, hand-made paper, wide margins, binding of vellum, uncut, with gilt tops, did everything that could be desired for the exterior of *Ἀρτίδες Ἀβραι*. The inside, which must after all be the most important part of any book, will be chiefly remembered for its graceful embodiment in easily flowing metres of well-known archaic myths, and also of some of more recent date beloved of the people. The whole was written, too, in the language of the people, which, notwithstanding the endeavours of the schools, still holds its own among modern Hellenic poets, and is a fitting vehicle for the pretty legends that George Visyenos gathered together, many of them being from his native Thrace. All his themes, whether derived from ancient or modern mythology, are charmingly rendered. The archaic ones deal with the loves of Earth and Spring, with sun myths and the forces of Nature generally. The modern poems have the same underlying meaning, with the old *προσωποποιήσεις* worked into metamorphoses of animals and plants. Thirteen of the poems in this volume had such a fascination for the writer of this notice that their translation was attempted in a collection of modern Greek verse. A more

recent use was made of one, which undertakes to show "how bats came into existence" as the basis of a story for children.

George Visyenos afterwards became a professor in the university of Athens, and wrote no more poetry, or only at long intervals. He was ever a courteous and friendly correspondent; and his letters only ceased when he became afflicted with that mental aberration, through which he was virtually dead four years before his merciful removal by an attack of paralysis.

ELIZABETH MAYHEW EDMONDS.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

AΘΗΝΑΙΣ.

[Ode recited in the Stadium at Athens on the concluding day of the Olympic Games, April 15, 1896.]

(Στρ. δ.)
Ἀνδρῶν τηλεπαῶν ἐσμὸν αἰετομαί βαρβάρων,
αὐτὸς συμπιέζων κρατεροῦ πόνου, οὐ
βάρβαρον στράτευμα
ἀκαμαντόποδος γὰρ ἔρμα μάχης
ἦλθον, ἦλθον, ἰώ,

(Ἀντ. δ.)
ματρός τ' ἐστυμνίου καλλιχέρον τεχνῶν ἱμέρῃ,
κάλους ματρός, ἱσπεφάνου πόλιος,
καὶ κλέους, Ἰθαῶν.
Ἰτ', ἀδελφοί, ὕμνῳ ὀρθώσατ' ἐγ-
κυμίων ὤκτων,

(Ἐπ. δ.)
ἔστω δ' ὅμιμι θεὸς γλυκερὸν λαῖμα πλέουσι
ναυσίπομπος αὐδᾶς,
πληχθέντες γὰρ ἔρωτ' ἐρατεινοτάτας παρθένου
νῦν διαστειβόμεν ὁλάσσαν.

(Στρ. β')
μᾶτερ, δόξαν ἔχεις ξεινοσύνας ἀεὶ παρδόκου,
καὶ σοὶ μαοτυρέει μένος ἱρὸν Ὀρεσ-
τοῦ θεᾶς φυγόντος,
λῦτρον φῆγ' ἀβλαβούς ἱθακας βλάβας.
ἄμμε δ', ὦ κλεονῆ,

(Ἀντ. β')
εὐφρων δεξαμένα γ' ἀγλαΐαισι νικαφόροις
ἔθλων πᾶν πέλασον μεθέοντας ἑκάς
σὴν χάριν κλέος τε.
ἄποθεν γὰρ ἐπερχόμεσθ' ἀδρόοι,
τοὺς γὰρ Ἀγγέλιαθεν

(Ἐπ. β')
ἔσσευν φιλότιμος ἔρως ἐφορᾶν χά-
ραν, δὲ ἄμφι καλᾶς
αὐτοὶ μαρναμένοι ποτ' ἐλευθερίας, ἐν δὲ Μου-
σῶν τέκνον, τὸν βίον προῆκαν.

(Στρ. γ')
τοὺς δ' ἔθλων μοι ἄνακτας πόρην ὀλβία Γαλλία,
τοὺς δ' ἀδρῶν βαθὺ λήϊον Οὐγγαρία
Τευτόνων τ' ἔχοντας,
στράτον οὐδ' Ἀμύριςτος αἰ' ἐξέπεμ-
ψεν δρόμοις ἀφαιρῶν.

(Ἀντ. γ')
Πηλῆος δὲ λέγεται καὶ θένιος γάμοισιν θεῶν
ἠρώων τε χρόνον μέγα δῶμα γερᾶραι,
σοὶ δ' ἄρ', ὦ πάνολβε,
πατρίδος πάρα νῦν Πατῆρ, τῆς ἐμῆς
προσφιλῆς ὁμαιμος,

(Ἐπ. γ')
Μοσκόων τε γάνος πάρα, χῆτερος αἰῶν
πατρίαν Ἀλεξάν-
δρου τῆς σῆς πεδαμνέβει. ἀγᾶλλεο δ', ὦ φιλότατα,
καὶ δέκνυ δωρεᾶν αὐδᾶς.

G. S. ROBERTSON.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE new number of the *Savoy* is printed admirably by the Chiswick Press, and is perhaps the cheapest thing that has been done at half-a-crown. Indeed, Mr. C. H. Shannon's lithograph of "The Dive" would itself—and it is but one of many illustrations—be cheap at the money: it is an exquisite thing. Then there is Mr. Beardsley, for those who like him very much, and for those who, without liking him wildly, recognise in him a decorative artist of original and fertile talent. And there is

Mr. Pennell, too, and Mr. Sickert, with a "Venice," and Mr. Steiner, whose name we ought to know, we suppose, since he contributes what is a quite charming "Portrait of my Wife in August, 1895." The literary contents are neither less varied nor less noticeable. A tale of smart people, by "a new writer," is written with unflinching directness. By Lombroso there is a matter-of-fact record of an hysterical saint of his acquaintance. By Mr. Gosse and Mr. Arthur Symonds charming contributions that deal with Paul Verlaine and his visit to London and to Oxford; by Mr. Wedmore, more about his little "Nancy," who has been in deep waters, but has begun "the journey homeward—to herself"; and by Miss Leila Macdonald a dramatic poem, tenderly, visionary, and full of music, called "The Love of the Poor." Nor do the pieces we have now noted exhaust the list of the contents of the *Savoy*. Whatever may be said against one or other of the contributions, this new quarterly miscellany, as a whole, has great character. The *Savoy* has "caught on."

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISCOVERY OF A FRAGMENT OF ECCLESIASTICUS IN THE ORIGINAL HEBREW.

Cambridge: May 13, 1896.

All students of the Bible and of the Apocrypha will be interested to learn that, among some fragments of Hebrew MSS. which my sister Mrs. Gibson and I have just acquired in Palestine a leaf of the Book of Ecclesiasticus has been discovered to-day by Mr. S. Schechter, lecturer in Talmudic to the university of Cambridge.

The Talmud contains many quotations from the Book of Ecclesiasticus, which are not always accurate, and Jewish writers of the ninth century have also preserved some passages for us. But now, for the first time, we have a leaf, albeit a mutilated one, of the original.

The leaf is paper, and measures 7½ ins. by 7½ ins. The writing is in two columns, hanging from the line.

Mr. Schechter is now studying it, and he hopes soon to publish its text.

AGNES S. LEWIS.

ON LORD CRAWFORD'S IRISH MEDICAL MS.

London: April 29, 1896.

One of the Celtic *κεμήλια* in the British Museum (Additional 15,403) is a fifteenth century vellum MS., treating of *materia medica*—mineral, vegetable, and animal—and comprising 167 articles. This MS., was briefly noticed by Dr. Norman Moore in his essay on the History of Medicine in Ireland (*St. Bartholomew Hospital Reports*, xi. 164), and by M. Henri Gaidoz (*Revue Celtique*, vii. 165): the headings of the chapters have been printed and commented on by the present writer in the same review (ix. 224-240); and the chapters on gold; on smallage, shepherd's purse, caraway, and savory; on the hare, the bone of stag's heart and Spanish flies, are edited, with translations, by Mr. S. H. O'Grady in his catalogue of the Irish codices in the British Museum, pp. 224-231.

Unfortunately, the Museum MS. is imperfect both at the beginning and at the end. It also omits some of the articles whose Latin names begin respectively with *c*, *d*, *f*, *o*, *p*, and *r*. All who are interested in Irish and Low-Latin lexicography, in folk-lore, and in the history of medicine, will therefore be glad to hear that the missing chapters have been found in another vellum of about the same date, belonging to the Earl of Crawford, preserved in the Haigh Hall library, and hitherto, I believe, unknown to Celtic scholars. The headings of

these chapters are, for the most part, glossed in Irish, and headings and glosses are as follows:

FO. 1^a. ARON BARBA, IARUS, PES UITULI .i. TRI HANMA[NNA] IN GEAGAIR, "three names of the cuckoo-spit."

1^b. Acacia, sucus p[er]unellarum [immatu-
rarum] .i. sugh * na n-airneadh n-ana-
baidh, "the juice of the unripe aloes."
Absinsium, centonica, pontecum .i. tri
hanmanna in uormoint, "the three
names of the wormwood."

2^b. Abrotanum, camblorata† .i. da ainm in
taugharmoint, "the two names of
the southernwood."

3^a. Acalife [ἀκαλίφη], urtica .i. da ainm na
neantoigi, "the two names of the
nettle."

3^b. A[da]rasca, eliborus albus .i. da ainm an
tathaba[il] gil, "the two names of the
white hellebore."

4^a. Albagla, portulaca, pes pu[er]i .i. tri
hanmanna na hadhainne, "the three
names of the coltsfoot."

Accedula, oxilapacium [ὀξυλάπακτον], rumex‡
.i. tri hanmanna in tsamaidh, "the
three names of the sorrel."

4^b. Acetum, oxiren, oxi[re]um .i. tri han-
manna an fneagra, "the three names
of the vinegar."

5^a. Accrdebancia, pastinaca .i. anmanna in
mecon righ, "the names of the
parsnip."

5^b. Afodillus, centum [capita], capitolum
agriste .i. anmanna an cremha, "the
names of the wild garlic."

6^a. Agaricus, fungus .i. da ainm na hagarige,
"the two names of the agaric."

6^b. Agramonia, argimonia .i. da ainm an
margroidhgin [leg. murdaigin], "the
two names of the agrimony."

Agnus castus .i. an meatort [leg. meas-
tore] allaid, "the tutsan."

7^a. Alacon, poltricum, capilli Veneris .i. tri
hanmanna an dub cosaigh [leg. dub-
chosaigh], "the three names of the
maidenhair."

Alapin, cepa marina, sgilla .i. tri han-
manna an uinnemmain Spainne, "the
three names of the onion of Spain."

7^b. Alapsa, galla, pomum quercus .i. anmanna
in ubaill fasas ar duilib na darach,
"the names of the apple that grows
on the leaves of the oak."

8^a. Albedarug, columbina, basilicon¶ .i. tri
hanmanna an columbin, "the three
names of the columbine."

Alaxandrum, Mascenedonica, petroselinum
[MS. petrasidinum] .i. tri hanma[nna]
an elesontra [leg. elestronta?], "the
three names of the parsley."

8^b. Albeston [ἀλβέστον?], calx uiua .i. da
ainm an áil uir, "the two names of
the quicklime."

Alt[h]ea, malua, bismalua .i. tri han-
manna an leamaigh maighe, "the three
names of the mallow."

9^a. Aloe, epaticum, si[co]trinum .i. anmanna
na haloé, "the names of the aloe."

Alphur flos fraxini [MS. fraxine] .i. blath
no ros na fuinninne, "the flower or
seed of the ash-tree."

9^b. Allu[as]al, cepa .i. da ainm in uinnem-
hain garrga, "the two names of the
garden onion."

Allumen, stiptina [leg. styptéria], suca-
rium .i. tri hanmanna na hailime,
"the three names of the alum."

* MS. tri sugh.

† Over the o an i is written. Read camphorata?

‡ MS. nathataba.

§ MS. rumci.

¶ MS. Alapincepam arina.

¶ MS. colubrium nabasilicon.

10^a. Ambra sperma ceti .i. coimpert an mil
moir, "the sperm of the whale."

Ambrosia, eupatorium, lili[st]agus [ἐλελίσ-
φακον] .i. tri hanmanna na hemer[e]
sleibe.

Anabulla titimalli [τιτίμαλος] .i. gearr-
an eighmhi.

10^b. Amedum [uel] amillum [ἀμιλλον] .i. leighes
doniter do sugh na cruthneachta, "a
medicament made of the juice of
wheat," "medulla frumenti sine mola
facti" (Alphita, p. 8).

Anocula alba sgabiosa.

11^a. Allium .i. an gairleog, "the garlic."

11^b. Acanthum semen urticae* .i. ros [n]a
neantogi, "the seed of the nettle."

Anetum .i. luibh, "a plant."

Antera flos rosae† .i. blath na roisi.

12^a. Anisum cyminum dulce‡ .i. in ainis.

Apium domesticum§ .i. an meirsi garrga,

"the garden smallage."

The Museum MS. begins in the middle of
this article.

17^a. Cinaglosa [κυνόγλωσσον] .i. in finsgoth,
"the hound's tongue."

Cinis omnes [leg. omnis] .i. gach uile
luaith, "every ash."

17^b. C[ito] ualens .i. an siduual, "the wild
valerian," Chaucer's *setewale*, *setewale*,
O.Fr. *citoual*, which Godefroy con-
founds with *citouar* = *zedoaria*.

Ocoenid[i]um .i. sil in lauriola, "the seed
of the spurge-laurel."

Codion [κόδιον] .i. an popín geal, "the
white poppy."

18^a. Cornu serui [leg. carui] .i. congna in
fadha, "the horn of the deer."

Cauda porcina .i. in gurmaille, "the
gromwell" (W. *gromil*).

18^b. Caulis orientis [leg. hortensis] .i. as prai-
seach garrda, "the garden cabbage."

Celedonia.

19^a. Centa[n]rea .i. an dedga.

19^b. Cerefolium [leg. Caerefolium] .i. in
comann gall, "the cervil."

Cerusa .i. blath in luaidhghí [leg. luaidhi],
"flos plumbi."

20^a. Cotilidon .i. an cornan caisill, "the wall
pennywort."

Citrageo** .i. in t-orafunt, "the hore-
hound."

Cinamomum .i. an cainel, "the cinnamon."

20^b. Cibipirum [θεῖον κίπυρον] .i. an rúibh, "the
brimstone."

Colafomium [κολοφωνία] .i. an pícc gra-
gach, "pix graeca."

21^a. Colaciidita [κολοκυνθίς] .i. leighes, "a
medicine."

21^b. Consolida maior†† .i. lus na cnamh mbristi,
lit. "the plant of the broken bones,"
the common comfrey.

Consolida media .i. an t-easbog beainn,
"the ox-eye daisy."

22^a. Consolida minor .i. ainm in nóinín, "the
name of the daisy."

Comum [leg. Conium, κώνειον] .i. ros na
minde mire, "the seed of the hem-
lock."

22^b. Corallus rubium .i. an curel derg 7 cloch
bí, "the red coral, and it is a stone."

Corona regia .i. an eac[h]seamur, "the
horse-clover"?

Coriand[r]um .i. luibh fasas annsa domun
mor 7 gortar in t-ainmso da sil, "a
plant that grows on the Continent,
and its seed is called by this name."

* MS. semenen urtiel.

† MS. roel.

‡ MS. crimum dulce.

§ MS. domis dicum.

¶ MS. luaithh.

¶ MS. coghna in fadhbha.

** MS. Citruga.

†† MS. concolida mageor.

Centinodium ["knotgrass"] .i. an glui-
neach bec.

23^b. Crocus .i. an croch.

24^a. Cubibis .i. spierad, "a spice."

Catapusia [καταψύσια] .i. gran Oilealla.

Cucurbita .i. luibh, "an herb."

Cuscute .i. clamhan an lín, "the mange
of the flax."

24^b. Dactilus [δάκτυλος] .i. toradh craind he,
"the fruit of a tree."

Daucus asininus .i. an mílbocan, "the
parsnip."

34^a. Here, on the lower margin, are two
charms: one in Latin against bad
dreams; the other in Irish against
worms.

35^a. Fex .i. na deascadh, "the lees."

37^b. Here there is a lacuna—the articles from
Ipoquididos (ὁποιουδὴς) to *Marrubium*
(both inclusive) being absent.

40^a. Origanum .i. arraitsi, "pennyroyal"?

40^b. Orobis [ὀροβίς] .i. in pis capail, "the
nag's pea."

43^b. Pelet[r]um [πέλετρον?] .i. piletra (= W.
peletr).

44^a. Pionia [παιονία] .i. píone.

47^b. Rubus .i. in ferrdis. This chapter is
followed by two without Latin titles,
one headed *Raidleog* "darnel," the
other on holly (*cuileann*).

49^a. Sdrusium [leg. strucionium] .i. in praiseach.
Sulfur .i. in raib.

49^b. Solcicium [leg. Solsequium] .i. ainm don
ruddus, "a name for the marigold"
(ruddus, borrowed from W. *rhuddos*).

Spodium .i. cnaim na heilefinti, "burnt
ivory," lit. "the bone of the elephant."

Stiticos [leg. Sticados, σταχίδας] .i. in sian
slebe ("the foxglove").

50^a. Saturion .i. tulcan.

Sandale.

Siatis [αἰγρία] [σταφίς ἀγρία] .i. sil luibhe e,
"seed of a plant."

50^b. Scolapendria.

Stipecadus .i. na luibe ana fuil brig
stipecada, "the plants in which is a
styptic virtue."

Sparagus .i. mudhomhun.

Storax .i. guim croinn, "gum of a tree."

51^a. Sompnus .i. an coilladh, "the sleep."

Sittis .i. an n-itta, "the thirst."

Salvia .i. in saisi, "the sage."

51^b. Sauna .i. in liathan locha.

Tartarum .i. deascadh an fina he, "the
lees of the wine."

52^a. Terra sigillata .i. an talam selaighteach.

Turbit [Turbit], *Alphita*, p. 183, col. 2].

Triticum .i. an cruithneacht.

52^b. Tanasetum agreste .i. na brisceain.

Tapsia .i. an ferban, "the crowfoot."

63^a. Talaranea .i. in lin bis eigin daman allaid,
"the net that a spider has" ("aranei
tela").

Terpentina .i. guim croinn, "the gum of
a tree."

Tamariscus .i. croiceann croinn fasas
annsan Innia, "the skin of a tree
that grows in India."

Tamurindi .i. toradh croinn, "fruit of
a tree."

Turio utis .i. maethain na fineamnach 7
maethain gach croinn ele 7 gach luibhe,
oir fetar in t-ainm do rad riu uile,
"the sprouts of the vine and the
sprouts of every other tree and of
every plant, for the name can be said
of them all."

53^b. Uernix .i. guim croinn hi, "gum of a
tree."

Ueruna.

54^a. Viola .i. in tsáil cuach.

54^b. Uirga pastoris .i. lus na meadan min.

Uitrum .i. an gloine.

Uua .i. caera aipiti na fineamna, "the
ripe berries of the vine."

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- 55^a. Uinum .i. an fin.
 55^b. Uenenum .i. a neim. Followed by a long list (in Irish) of antidotes—blood of adders and hares, various plants, milk of asses and mares, deer's testicles, &c.
 56^a. Uenter .i. an bru.
 Uermis. Followed by a list of things, such as amber, that kill worms (*na péste*).
 Uisus .i. an radharc. Followed by a list of things, such as aloes, that clear the sight.
 Uomitus .i. an sgeathrach. Followed by a list of emetics.
 56^b. Uritius .i. na nefhe aga fuil bríg loisneach, "the things which have a burning power," such as peletia, staphis agria, black pepper, mustard, garlic, &c.
 Xyucra, "sugar."
 57^a. Yrapigra [*ἵερὰ τρυφή*] Galieni .i. comsuidigud^a nasal d'ordaigh Galien, "a noble compound which Galen prescribed."
 Zinciber .i. an sinnser, "the ginger."

Here the treatise ends. The authorities cited in the chapters now discovered are Ippocrate (Hippocrates) and Galen, Aristotal (Aristoteles), Socrates, Discoirdes (Dioscorides), Metrodorus (*Μητροδωρος*), Constantinus Africanus, Platearius, Gillibertinus, Isag (Isaac Judaeus of Egypt), Gearard (Gerard of Cremona), Master (Macer Floridus), the Arab physicians Hali, Rases, Avicenna, Averroes, and the Nestorian "Ebe mesue" (Yuhannâ ibn Māsawaihi), commonly called Johannes Damascenus. But the treatise is no mere compilation. This is proved by the bits of folklore found in it, such as these: hang shepherd's purse about the necks of sheep and the wolf will not see them; marigold keeps off poisonous animals; aerial demons cannot hurt the possessor of red coral; birthwort powdered and shaken on the fire drives demons out of a house; the powder of gladiolus is good against enchantments (*piscoga*); sprinkle with holy water the powdered husk of the pepper-plant before using it to cure eye-ailments; and when you drink a certain potion out of a dead man's skull, you should previously pray for his soul.

The verso of fo. 57 is occupied by a notice of "Aurea alexandrea," which is good against headaches, by a paragraph on "Antimeron," and by the beginning of a tract on the medical virtues of the eagle's gall and the juice of the hawk's stomach. There is then a lacuna in the MS.

Ff. 58^a-60^a treat of miscellaneous medical matters: simple medicine (58^a), the curative virtues of *athair losa* and *lus Ailella* (59^a), together with those of deer and goats (59^b).

F. 60^b contains (*inter alia*) a pedigree, probably written in Scotland, of Gilla esbutus (*sic*) mac Semuis, mec Alasdair, mec Eoin Cathanig, mec Eoin, mec Domhnaill Ballaich, mec Eoin Moir, up to Tuathal Techtmar—thirty-four generations. The Alastair (Carrach), John Cathanach, John (Mór, King of the Isles), and Domnall Ballach here mentioned were famous men in their day, and three of them were hung on the one gallows, in 1499, by James IV. of Scotland (see the *Annals of Ulster*, the *Annals of Loch Cé* ad ann., and O'Donovan's note p. *Four Masters*, 1590 A.D.).

The principal contents of the rest of the MS. (ff. 61^a-124^b) are a glossary, chiefly of plant-names explained in Irish, which fills ff. 117-118^a, col. 1, and short treatises (all in fifteenth-century Irish), on eye-ailments (69, 73-75^b), fistula (70^b), dysentery (71^a), headache (72^a), diseases of the ears (76^a, 76^b, 77^a), nose (77^b), mouth (78^a), and teeth (78^b); worms (76^b), boils (80^a-90^a), lethargy

(91^a), hernia (92^b), paralysis (94^a), dropsy (97^a-108^a, 112^a), and small-pox (108^a). Urinary ailments are noticed in ff. 121^a-122^b; and the verso of the last leaf, which should come before fo. 61, is occupied with the commencement of an Irish table of contents of the treatise on *materia medica*.

WHITLEY STOKES.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "CHUM."

Cambridge: May 11, 1896.

The etymology of "chum" is unknown. Nevertheless, I wish to point out that an etymology for it was given 130 years ago, which is so curious that it may be true.

In the well-known *Bremen Wörterbuch*, vol. ii. p. 895 (printed in 1767), we have this entry:

"Kumpaan, abgekürzt Kump, ein Gesell, Kamerad, Genosse, Colloge, socius, consors. Eng., chum."

If there is a real connexion between these words, it remains to be seen how it could have come about. We know that it was a students' word, first in vogue in universities. It must have been picked up in some German university, and brought home to England. The next thing requisite was to write it down.

We learn from the New English Dictionary that it was first written down about 1684. There was at that date a great belief in Greek spelling, which rendered the use of *ch* for the English sound of *k* by no means uncommon. Of course, this happened principally in Greek words such as "chaos," "chorus," "chirurgion," "choler," and the rest. But there were cases in which *ch* was used for words of doubtful or not obvious origin, such as "Cham," meaning the Great Khan; "Chagan," with the same sense; "champhire," for camphor; "charact," a by-form of carat; not to mention the Italian *chiaroscuro*, found in 1686. That this use of *ch* was considered elegant and classical appears from the fact that in the fifteenth century the river Cam was Latinised as Chamus by writers of Latin verse. Still stranger is "chim-cham," as a variant of "kim-kam." But it is most to the point to observe that when Chapman wished to introduce the German word *Kurfürst*, he (or his printers) actually adopted the form "churfürst," in which the *ch* stood for the sound of *k*; possibly in order to indicate the back *k* (before *u*) as distinct from the palatal *k* in "keen." In like manner, an Englishman who wished to write down the German *Kump* (short for *Kumpaan*) might easily be tempted to give it a learned look, befitting a student, by spelling it "chum," which would be the German familiar form, adapted by cutting off the final letter. Such, for all we know, may have been intended by the spelling "chum" in Creech's *Theocritus* (1684).

Supposing this to be once done, any one who first came across the word by seeing it spelt would naturally imagine *ch* to represent the *ch* in "chamber," just as one is naturally tempted to read aloud about the Grand Cham of Tartary (with the same *ch*). The word, once mispronounced, could never recover itself; and, in fact, it was not long before an impossible tradition grew up that it meant "chamber-fellow," and was derived thence by the very summary process of cutting off three syllables, and altering the vowel!

If the above story can be made good, or can be accepted as probable (as I think it is), we have no further difficulty. We should then say that "chum" was due to an attempt to naturalise the Low-German student-term *Kump*, a familiar form of *Kumpaan*. As for *Kumpaan*, Weigand and Schade correctly inform us that it was borrowed, somewhat early, from the Old

French *compainz*, as Godefroy spells it. We are more familiar with the extended form *compagnon*, which we spell "companion." As to the sense, nothing can be more satisfactory. If we want to translate the English "chum" into German, we have only to use *Kumpaan*, and we have it exactly. Flügel's German Dictionary has:

"*Kumpaan* (old and colloquial), companion, mate, colleague, fellow; *ein lustiger Kumpaan* (jocularly), a jolly dog."

Indeed, the New English Dictionary, s.v. "Compane," tells us that the French *compain* is "now a schoolboy word, meaning *chum*."

WALTER W. SKERT.

THE SIN-EATER IN WALES.

London: May 11, 1896.

The dissyllabic compound *ymyl* is the ordinary Welsh word for "brim," "edge," &c. In Carmarthenshire that word is pronounced *imil*, the vowel in both syllables having the same value as in the English word "limit." The Irish and Gaelic cognates are *imael* and *iomall*. In Cardiganshire and North Wales the vowel has a different sound, which the *u* of the English word "humble" will represent well enough. I cannot at present see my way to concede that Miss Beale's *abeilon* has anything to do with *ymyl* and its plural form *ymylon*, or with the very dubious variants *y bylon* and *y mylon* given by Mr. Eilir Evans. I cannot find *myl* as an independent word in the dictionaries; and this is what they say about its brother *byl*.

Owen Pughe's Dictionary², 1832:

"Byl, sm. pl. t. au (yl), a brim or edge. *Yn llawn hyd y byl*, being full to the brim, full [urian]. This word is only used in North Wales in its compound forms, *ymyl*, *cyfyl*, and the like."

Silvan Evans's English-Welsh Dictionary (1858) has, under "brimless," "a heart brimful of tears," *calon lawen o ddagrau hyd y byl*. The same distinguished lexicographer's Welsh-English Dictionary has (p. 600):

"Byl (y), sm. f., a brim or edge; a rim. *Llawen hyd y fyl*, full to the brim, brimful. [S-out] W[ales]."

But Mr. Eilir Evans says that *y bylon* and *y mylon* not only mean "edges" or "margins," but also "perquisites" or "gifts." In regard to that statement I have collected the following evidence. Under "perquisite," I find in Silvan Evans's English-Welsh Dictionary, *adfael*, *damweinael*, *dygwddfael*, *rhoddfael*, *mael dygwdd*, *rhyw fael neu elw a gaffer heb law cystlog* ["some vail or profit that is got in addition to wages"], *anrheg*. Under "vails" the same work gives *gweinidfael*, *gweinidrodd*, *damweinael*, *rhoddfael*, *ystlysfael*, *mael dygwdd*, *rhodd i weinidogion* ["gift to ministers"]. Salesbury has *mael*, "avayle"; T. Richards (1753) has *mael*, "gain, profit, lucre, advantage"; T. Lewis (1805) has "*mael*, s., a place of traffic, a mart or market. There are districts so called in the marches of Wales, which were neutral ground, where trade was carried on." It is clear, from the above quotations, that the question is not confined to *ymylon* and *y meilon*, but that *y maelon* must also be taken into account. Both *mael* and *mael* will explain the diphthongal middle syllable of *abeilon*, but *ymyl* will not.

Whether or no the Welsh *mael* is connected with either English "mail" (in "black-mail") or English "vails" is an interesting problem, but (mindful of the heading of this note) I must not attempt to discuss it at present.

J. P. OWEN.

* MS. Comsulg.

MR. GLADSTONE AND WELLHAUSEN.

Florence: May 4, 1896.

I should be very sorry to say that the reputation of Mr. Gladstone suffered a disgraceful loss from his evident unwillingness or inability to answer the charges of extreme inaccuracy brought against him in my review of his *Impregnable Rock*. But I hold that they were quite as damaging as any charges that Dr. Baxter has brought against Wellhausen; and I fail to see why the consequences of their being left unanswered should be less serious.

Looking at the question from a more general point of view, it seems to me that Mr. Gladstone's dictum involves a principle that no hard-worked scholar could possibly admit—the principle that no attack on him, however futile and disingenuous it may seem to him and to his friends, should be left unanswered, under penalty of forfeiting his reputation. Certainly Mr. Gladstone himself does not seem to have acted on that principle, either as a statesman or as a scholar, but rather on the opposite principle of leaving adverse criticism to answer itself.

ALFRED W. BENN.

MR. LANG'S TRANSLATION OF "AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE."

London: May 11, 1896.

Mr. Lang's perfect version of perhaps the most perfect masterpiece of mediæval literature has not been reprinted by me, for the simple reason that subscribers were assured that it would not be reprinted.

It is a question, however, whether a simple text, lacking the artistic and typographical graces of the original edition, and intended solely to propagandise the love of mediæval literature among the masses, could be regarded by the privileged 600 purchasers as an infringement of the bargain with them. If no objection is expressed, I am willing, as Mr. Lang assents, to try the experiment of an *Aucassin* for the million. If my anticipation, that the million will continue profoundly indifferent to good literature, and refuse to invest a shilling in a masterpiece rather than waste it on ephemeral twaddle, should prove false, no one will be more delighted than

MR. LANG'S PUBLISHER.

"THE BIBLE IN SPAIN."

Magdalen College, Oxford: May 9, 1896.

Will you allow me to say that your reviewer, in his complimentary notice of *The Bible in Spain*, has credited me with a larger share of the work than I can claim. The historical introduction was written by Mr. Burke, and I have only added a single reference. I should also like to state that I have been indebted for the Arabic information in the Glossary to my friends Prof. Margoliouth, fellow of New College, and the Rev. G. A. Cooke, fellow of Magdalen.

HERBERT W. GREENE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 17, 7 p.m. Ethical: "The Ethics of Liberal Politics," by Mr. J. H. Muirhead.
MONDAY, May 18, 4.30 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Climate in Egypt," by Grant Bey.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Applied Electro-Chemistry," IV., by Mr. R. Swinburne.
8 p.m. Royal Institute of British Architects.
8.45 p.m. Geographical: "Journey from Talifu to Assam," by Prince Henry of Orleans.
TUESDAY, May 19, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Ripples in Air and on Water," III., by Mr. C. V. Boys.
4.30 p.m. Colonial Institute: "Our Colonial Food Supplies," by Mr. Arthur Clayden.
5 p.m. Statistical: "Agricultural Credit Banks," by Mr. Robert A. Yerburgh.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Magnetic Testing of Iron and Steel," by Prof. J. A. Ewing; "Magnetic Date of Iron and Steel," by Mr. Horace F. Parrshall.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Bronze Casting in Europe," by Mr. George Simonds.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "An Interesting Variation in the Pattern of the Teeth of a Specimen of the Common Field-Vole," by Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton; "Contributions to the Anatomy of Picarian Birds, III., the Anatomy of the *Acrididae*," by Mr. P. E. Boddard.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 7.30 p.m. Meteorological: "The Exposure of Anemometers," by Mr. R. H. Curtis.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Orthochromatic Photography," by Capt. W. de W. Abney.

8 p.m. Elizabethan: "The Plays of Thomas Otway," by Mr. J. E. Baker.

8 p.m. Microscopical.

THURSDAY, May 21, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Art of Working Metals in Japan," III., by Mr. W. Gowland.

8 p.m. Chemical: "The Diphenylbenzenes, I. Metadiphenylbenzene," by Messrs. F. D. Chittaway and E. C. T. Evans; "Derivatives of Camphoric Acid," by Dr. P. S. Kipping; "Some Substances exhibiting Rotatory Power in both the Liquid and Crystalline States," by Mr. W. J. Pope.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, May 22, 4 p.m. Botanic: "Insectivorous Plants," by Prof. Henslow.

5 p.m. Physical: "Dielectrics," by Mr. R. Appleby; "The Field of an Elliptical Current," by Mr. J. Viriamu Jones; "An Instrument for Measuring Frequency," by Mr. A. Campbell.

8 p.m. Philological: Anniversary Meeting; "The Use of the Particle *re* in Preterital Senses, in Old Irish," by Prof. Strachan.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Hysteresis," by Prof. J. A. Ewing.

SATURDAY, May 23, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Three Emotional Composers, III., Liszt," by Mr. F. Corder.

SCIENCE.

TWO BOOKS ON GENESIS.

The Book of Genesis. Edited, with Introduction, Critical Analysis, and Notes, by G. Woosung Wade. (Hodder Brothers.)

Notes on the Text of the Book of Genesis. By G. J. Spurrell. Second Edition. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE author of the first of these books is one of the professors in St. David's College, Lampeter, where the late Rowland Williams was vice-principal. Of Dr. Williams's connexion with that once famous volume, *Essays and Reviews*, and of the heated controversy which ensued on its publication in 1860, it is unnecessary to speak. Dr. Williams's biography, written by his wife, bears on the title as a motto the words, "If men hereafter may say what they know more freely, I shall therein have the price of my tears." Of the wish thus expressed Dr. Williams, if he could revisit earth, would probably regard Prof. Wade's book as a partial fulfilment, though possibly he might not assent to all its conclusions. Certainly with very much freedom, and with no probability of sinister consequences, opinions are enunciated which thirty-six years ago could scarcely have been put forth by a clergyman without some measure of anxiety.

In his Introduction Prof. Wade has a chapter on "The Myths" of Genesis. He observes, with special reference to the first eleven chapters of the book:

"Into a discussion of such legends it would be unnecessary to enter, if it were not, on the one hand, for the resemblance which in some cases exists between them and the results of modern scientific inquiry, and, on the other hand, for the influence they have had in moulding theological theories."

Of this "influence," with regard to the Creation and Fall of Man, there can be no doubt. As to the scientific evidence of the origin of man, our author admits the probability "that the several races, in spite of the many differences between them, have been developed from one stock," though "there is nothing to show that they have

all descended from a single pair." There can be no question that such a view requires "the theological teaching of St. Paul" and "his doctrine of the Atonement in some respects to be modified."

Prof. Wade gives a translation of Genesis based on the Authorised Version, but arranged in parallel columns, evidently with the view of rendering the results of the so-called "higher criticism" accessible to English readers. The translation is followed by notes, many of which are commendable for terseness and conciseness. After consulting many authorities, Prof. Wade has endeavoured to form an independent judgment, and this claim may be admitted. Neither Prof. Wade, however, nor Mr. Spurrell would seem to have studied Ecclesiastes very closely. On Gen. xlix. 24 Prof. Wade has the note:—

"From thence: i.e. from God, explained by what follows; cf. the use of *there* of the next world in Eccl. iii. 17."

Now, the reader does not require to be a Hebraist to perceive that it is certainly not in "the next world" that there is "a time for every purpose and for every work." Mr. Spurrell says that the expression used "probably means 'from heaven'—cf. Eccl. iii. 17 (?)." But there is no need for the added note of interrogation. It is perfectly clear that the passage in Ecclesiastes means nothing of the kind.

In Gen. vi. 3, where A.V. renders "My spirit shall not always strive with man," Prof. Wade adopts the rendering, "rule in man." Mr. Spurrell looks with some favour on this rendering, though not without hesitation; but he rejects the rendering of A.V., with the remark that it gives "a meaning which in Nip'al depends on the reciprocal signification of the conjugation, and so cannot be assigned to Qal." Now in Eccl. vi. 10 the verb in question (*din*) in Kal, not Niphal, is used with the meaning "strive" or "contend": "Neither may he contend with him that is mightier than he" (A.V.). And it is particularly interesting to note that the author of Ecclesiastes probably had Gen. vi. 3 especially in view. In the same verse he speaks of the name long ago given to man—"Adam."

Mr. Spurrell's work, as a commentary on the Hebrew text of Genesis, must be regarded as more ambitious than that of Prof. Wade. It contains notes which have evidently been compiled with much labour, and in which the student may find information, not, perhaps, easily accessible elsewhere. But, as "mainly intended for students beginning the Hebrew language," it is doubtful whether the book is altogether what it should be. The beginner is not unlikely to be bewildered by long geographical or other notes, which are without a difference of type or other indication to distinguish matter which he may at first advantageously pass over. Moreover, the beginner would certainly be misguided who, in some places, should follow Mr. Spurrell's directions: for example, by rendering in Gen. ix. 14, "when I cloud my clouds"; or in xi. 3, "and let us burn them into bricks"; or by adopting Mr. Spurrell's view that the article in *ha-oreb* ("the raven") of Gen. viii. 7 "is

generic." This is impossible, even if all the ravens outside the ark had perished—assuming, indeed, that the narrative of the Flood is to be treated as self-consistent. In 1 Sam. xvii. 34 and 1 Kings xx. 36 (cited by Mr. Spurrell) the article is not generic, but distinguishes the lion or the bear as an important or formidable animal. Here Eccl. ix. 4 is instructive, "Even a living dog, he is better than the dead lion." It is pretty clear that the narrative of the Flood was not related in Genesis for the first time, and the raven may well have been a recognised *dramatis personæ*. This, however, is not the only possible explanation of the article. The beginner, too, who has been studying the construction of the numerals as given in the Grammars is likely to be mystified by Mr. Spurrell's remark on Gen. vii. 4, that "certain nouns are used after the numerals in the singular." Then—to omit various other matters which we had noted—some more explicit information should have been given to the student with regard to the construction of a passive verb followed by an accusative, or a seeming accusative, with *eth* (Gen. iv. 18 *al.*). It is not enough to say that the same construction may be found in other passages, and to cite authorities which may not be easily accessible.

Both Mr. Spurrell and Prof. Wade touch in their Introductions on the modern view of the documentary structure of the Pentateuch (or Hexateuch). Considerations of space forbid the discussion of this matter here. There is, however, one question alluded to by Prof. Wade on which a word may be said. The portion Gen. ii. 4-iii. 24 is, as is well known, characterised by the use of Jehovah Elohim (the LORD God); but in the conversation between Eve and the serpent the Divine name used is simply Elohim. Prof. Wade justly doubts whether this indicates a distinct document. It was apparently the late Prof. Palfrey, of Harvard, who first suggested that the intention was to represent that God was not yet known as Jehovah, though this name is used in the narrative generally. This would be consistent with the use of the name Jehovah by Eve after the Fall (Gen. iv. 1). But a difficulty presents itself on account of the statement in Gen. iv. 25, about the commencement of the worship of Jehovah. "Mais en cela," says Reuss, "l'auteur se contredit lui-même." The only apparent escape from this dilemma is to translate Gen. iv. 1 in the most natural and grammatical manner, and to give, "I have gotten a man, even Jehovah,"* a course adopted by various authorities ancient and modern, and at the same time to suppose that the writer intended to represent "Jehovah" as becoming a Divine name only in the days of Enos. It has scarcely been observed that the rendering of R.V., following many modern authorities, "I have gotten a man with [the help of] the LORD," becomes entirely unsuitable, apart from grammatical reasons, through the strongly anthropomorphic representations

of the Deity in Genesis. He walks in the garden as a man; as a man, together with two angels in human form, he appears as a traveller to Abraham. Gen. vi. 2 is now commonly regarded (*e.g.*, by both Messrs. Wade and Spurrell) as relating to the union of angels with women; but the writer in Genesis certainly did not intend to bring down Jehovah to the level which the classics assign to Zeus.* It may be inferred that the accounts in Genesis are fragmentary; and to this inference there is no objection.

THOMAS TYLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE RESTORED PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK."

II.

Cardiff: May 9, 1896.

On the question of accent we differ from Dr. Lloyd *totò caelo*. He thinks it is desirable to teach schoolboys to give a stress value to the Greek signs of accent, in the hope that they will "automatically" give them also something of a musical character. We hold that it is shown by experience that the one certain "automatic" effect of such teaching is to destroy the learner's knowledge of quantity altogether. This I have repeatedly observed is the case of American pupils (at Cambridge) and German classmates (at Leipzig). To make clear, however, even to those who have had no practical opportunities for judging the matter, that our experience is not solitary, I have asked Prof. Jebb, with whom I discussed the question before the pamphlet was written, to allow me to publish his opinion. He writes as follows (April 29):

"I fully agree with you that it is undesirable to begin by teaching students of Greek the stress accent. The ancient Greek accent which our written signs are supposed to represent was, I believe, a pitch accent. Whether an attempt should be made to reproduce (conjecturally) this ancient pitch accent is a point on which I express no opinion, though we should generally agree, I suppose, that any such attempt would be difficult, or could scarcely be very satisfactory. But to teach the stress accent, in the hope that the learner may work back from it to the pitch accent, seems to me a great mistake. The only recommendation which can reasonably be claimed for it is that it facilitates the requirement of the modern Greek pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite certain that most learners would have their notions of quantity hopelessly confused by it. If an ancient metrical composition is read with the modern stress accent, the metre is violated in all the innumerable places where the stress accent conflicts with quantity. And I hold it to be far more important that a student of Greek should be able to comprehend or enjoy the ancient metrical compositions, as such, than that he should be assisted in acquiring the modern Greek pronunciation. If he has learned quantity from the beginning, he will always remember it; and if, afterwards, he desires to acquire the modern pronunciation, he will have the written signs to guide him as to the stress accent. But if both ear and eye have from the first been habituated to the stress, it will be an enormous strain on the memory to learn quantity afterwards, since there will be no guide to the eye, while to the ear, trained on the stress accent, the distinction of quantity will seem artificial."

To this I may add that, when our pamphlet appeared, a distinguished Greek scholar (who was for some years fifth form master at one English public school and is now head master's assistant at another) wrote to me, expressing regret that we had not spoken more favourably

* Gen. iv. 25, which speaks of the intervention of Deity in relation to the birth of Seth, is open to no similar interpretation; and the same thing may be said of other passages relating to the birth of children.

of the attempt to teach a musical value for the accents in actual pronunciation, since, he said, he had tried the experiment with success in his own form. Prof. Arnold and myself have a perfectly open mind on this matter.

It would be simply waste of time to discuss Dr. Lloyd's super-ingenuous attempt to fasten a preposterous positive meaning upon the purely negative suggestion which we make in the pamphlet. We recommend students to neglect the musical Greek word-accent. Dr. Lloyd objects that they will therefore give wrong musical accents to the various syllables of a word. Of course they will—and until they have a sufficiently musical ear to learn the right ones there is no help for them. But it is clearly beside the mark to select arbitrarily, as Dr. Lloyd does, one (perhaps the most absurd) out of an infinite number of conceivable ways in which they may go wrong, and then suggest that we recommended that particular method, or any method at all. Nor can I admit his contention that it is either impossible or undesirable to distinguish different parts of a sentence or paragraph by differences of tone, even though no attempt is made to distinguish in the same way the syllables of any single word.

With regard to the *o*-vowels Dr. Lloyd offers three criticisms: (1) that the sound of Latin *o* and English *oo* is a fourth, not a fifth, century value for *ou*; (2) that the sounds of *au* in Eng. "caught" and French *o* in "monologue," for Greek *ω* and *ο* respectively, are difficult to teach; (3) that the English examples we give of these two sounds are unsatisfactory. Something should also be said (4) as to the *æ* value for *ζ*, which Dr. Lloyd has somewhere included in his "tutorial" excommunications. I will deal with these points briefly, beginning with the last mentioned.

Dr. Lloyd does not demur to *æ* as having been the actual fifth century value of *ζ*. The *onus probandi*, therefore, of its difficulty, as a reason against its adoption, lies with him. In its favour, from the teacher's standpoint, may be reckoned: (1) that the value of *ζ* in prosody is at once explained and impressed on the schoolboy's memory; (2) that *æ* is a very common childish mispronunciation of both English *j* and French *j*, both initially and medially, and therefore presumably at least possible to a schoolboy; (3) that the combination of sounds is extremely common in English, and that it is only the accident of our system of spelling that gives it a strange look (*e.g.*, it is sounded, though not written, in a crowd of past participles, like "closed," "raised," "teased," &c.); and (4) that when the student comes to questions of etymology, it is a real saving of trouble for him to be familiar with the true sound of the letter (*δζω* = Lat. *sido* for **sido*, *δζος* = Goth. *asts*, &c.). But we shall be only too glad to hear the expectations of actual teachers, and still more their experience, in the matter.

With regard to the English examples of particular sounds, we still more heartily welcome criticism, and can only regret that Dr. Lloyd should fail us just where his help would be of especial value: we should be grateful if he had suggested an unexceptionable English equivalent for the French (and Greek) *ø*. To us the *o* in "cannot" and "consist" (which Dr. Lloyd describes vaguely as an "open *o* spoiled and obscured") appears to be commonly pronounced close; but its pronunciation certainly varies, and, if no English phonetician can suggest a less disputable example, it would perhaps be better to treat the Greek *o* in our table as we have done *ε*—that is, to give an example of an ordinary English *o* between brackets, as a rough equivalent only, leaving the French *monologue* to do duty as a more exact representative. Again, Dr. Lloyd calls

* Delitzsch adduces, as parallel examples, Gen. vi. 10; xxvi. 34; Isa. vii. 17; Ezek. iv. 1. He, however, rejects, on other than grammatical grounds, the rendering given above.

us Cockneys because we pronounce the vowel* of "ore," "oar" as *au* in "caught"; we might call him a North-countryman for not doing so; but if no word in which the English letter *o* represents the open vowel of "broad," "caught" can be suggested, we might fall back on one of these words; though here, again, a North-countryman who calls them something like "brād" and "cāht" may quarrel with us. We shall welcome further discussion of these points of English phonetics.

As to the teachableness of these sounds, we can see no objection to the open sound (London *au* in "caught") for Gr. *ω*; among other advantages it makes the Attic contractions of *a + o*, *o + o* and *o + e* distinctly more intelligible to distinguish *ω* from Eng. *ō*. As to the close value of Gr. *o*, it seemed to us a point which a teacher might well keep in view in fixing his own pronunciation, and his best pupils will imitate him; how far he can insist upon it with his class as a whole is just such a point as we had in view in leaving the discretion, which our pamphlet expressly does, to the individual teacher of deferring any particular changes which he finds difficult, after fair trial—the sentence was quoted in my last letter.

Finally, what was the sound of *ov* at Athens in the fifth century? In 356 B.C.,† so far as appears from our present evidence, the Boeotians, who were borrowing the Ionic alphabet from Athens, began to write *OT* to represent the sound of their own *u*—i.e., Latin *u*, Eng. *oo*. They would not have done this before the *u*-sound was well established among the people from whom they took the symbol, so that we may put this pronunciation at Athens at least as early as (say) 370 B.C. The use of *O* to denote a lengthened omicron (and often the product of the original "genuine diphthong" *ov*) unfortunately proves nothing as to whether the sound it represented was a close *ō* or an open *u*; the *ov* spelling begins even before the fifth century B.C. (*C.I.A.*, vol. i., 360, 362), and the traditional *o*-spelling appears occasionally even as late as 300 (Meisterhans, 2nd ed., p. 6, note 21), long after we have direct evidence in the Boeotian spelling just quoted that the *u*-value was established.‡ Brugmann (p. 34), Gustav Meyer (p. 139), and Meisterhans (p. 21) all assume that the sound in which the long omicron and the original diphthong coalesced was *u*, and nothing else from the time of their coalescence—that is, at the beginning of the fifth century B.C. In our pamphlet we only refer *u* to the age of Pericles; and in default of direct evidence there is no other pronunciation to recommend. The possible error thus admitted is small, whether in chronology (fifty or sixty years) or phonetics; for an open *u* comes in sound very near to a close *ō*. Far more serious disadvantages (as we have before pointed out), would attend the adoption of a fourth-century pronunciation *in toto*.

All Dr. Lloyd's criticisms have now been considered. We have welcomed his suggestions on

* We do not, however, wish to pronounce *ours* as *ours*; the Cockney abandonment of *r*, which Dr. Lloyd confuses with the vowel-sound, is an entirely different matter.

† Meister, *Griech. Dial.* i., p. 231. Whether any fresh evidence has appeared since our pamphlet was published I cannot ascertain until the Long Vacation gives me access to the Cambridge Libraries.

‡ Blase's account (pp. 32, 33), both of *ei* and *ov* overlooks completely the fact that a traditional spelling will hold its ground in competition with a phonetic spelling long after an actual change of sound has taken place. Dr. Lloyd appears to follow him in supposing that a variation in spelling necessarily implies a contemporaneous variation in sound, a most unscientific assumption, which carries its own refutation (*cf.* Brugmann, *Gr. Gram.*, 2nd ed., p. 11).

the practical side; and on the theoretical I think we have shown, first, that, except in the matter of the aspirates, Dr. Lloyd's own differences from us are slight; and, secondly, in this, and in every case in which he differs from a view which we have advocated, not only that the most recent authorities are in almost complete agreement with one another and with us, but that the decisive weight of evidence rests on the same side.

R. S. CONWAY.

THE "PARNASSUS" CATULLUS.

Trinity College, Dublin: May 9, 1896.

I am sorry I have misrepresented a conjecture of Prof. Ellis on Catullus, 64, 109. He did not repeat (as I have represented) Voss's impossible *quaeviscumque obvia frangens*, but suggests *quaeviscumque obvia frangens*, which is very much superior, and is, I think, highly probable.

I take the opportunity of making two or three slight corrections which I thought I had made on the last proof I saw. In stating that Catullus was the first Latin author who had used the pentameter at all largely, I intended to add, "except, perhaps, the rude satirist Lucilius"; 68, 141, *atqui* should be one word, and the line should end with a comma, not a semicolon; and in Index *grabatum* should, of course, be *grabatus*. I also intended, but forgot, to suggest *plotus Umber* for *parcus* or *porcus Umber*, 39, 11 (*cf.* Festus: "Ploti appellati sunt Umbri quia sunt planis pedibus").

A. PALMER.

P.S.—My note on 4, 2 contains a double oversight, which is obvious.

A. P.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE council of the British Association have resolved to nominate Sir John Evans for the presidency at the meeting to be held next year at Toronto. The secretary, Mr. George Griffiths, sailed for Canada last week to make arrangements for the meeting.

THE evening discourse at the Royal Institution next Friday will be delivered by Prof. J. A. Ewing, of Cambridge, on "Hysteresis"—a term of art, we presume, of engineering, but not to be found in Ogilvy's Imperial Dictionary.

ON Friday of this week, at 4 p.m. the Rev. Prof. George Henslow was to begin a course of three lectures in the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on "The Movements of Plants," "Insectivorous Plants," and "Plants of the Bible." The lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides, and are free to visitors in the Gardens.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Geological Society will be held on Wednesday next, in order to submit to the decision of the fellows certain resolutions of the council regarding a proposed transference of a portion of the society's collections to the Trustees of the British Museum.

AT the meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, to be held at Great George-street on Wednesday next, Mr. Richard H. Curtis will read a paper on "The Exposure of Anemometers"; and there will also be an exhibition of sixty photographs of clouds, sent by Mr. H. C. Russell, of the Sydney Observatory.

A PEOPLE's edition is about to be issued of Cassell's *Illustrated Natural History*, in weekly numbers, uniform with the popular edition of Cassell's *History of England*. This work, which was originally prepared under the editorship of the late Prof. Martin Duncan, is a complete *Natural History* by leading authorities, describing beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects,

and furnished with about 2000 illustrations. The present edition will be issued at less than one-third the price at which the work has hitherto been obtainable.

THE Whitsuntide meeting of the Geologists' Association will be to the neighbourhood of Chippenham, Calne, Kellaways, and Corsham, under the direction of the Rev. H. H. Winwood and Mr. H. B. Woodward.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE anniversary meeting of the Philological Society will be held on Friday next, at 8 p.m., at University College, Gower-street, when Prof. Strachan, of Liverpool, will read a paper on "The Use of the Particle *ro*, in the Preterital Senses, in Old Irish."

THE publishing house of Mr. A. W. Sijthoff, of Leyden, has been induced to undertake the enterprise of photographic reproductions of important Greek and Latin MSS., which Dr. W. N. Du Rieu, the university librarian of the same place, has for some time been urging upon the attention of the learned world. It is proposed to begin with a series of twelve reproductions, to be followed by a second series, if sufficient support is obtained. The general editor is Dr. Du Rieu; but each part will have a special introduction by a recognised authority, giving a critical and historical account of the MS. A beginning will be made with the fifth century MS. of the Old Testament in Greek, known as the *Sarravianus-Colbertinus*, of which 260 pages are at Leyden, 44 at Paris, and 2 at St. Petersburg, with an introduction by M. H. Omont, of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The mode of reproduction is phototype, and the specimen pages we have seen leave nothing to be desired. The price appears rather high—£8, bound in medieval style. Among the other MSS. proposed for the first series, we notice the ninth century one of Plato in the Bodleian, called the *Codex Clarkianus*. The proposed list, however, will have to undergo revision; for the authorities of the Laurentian Library at Florence are unwilling to permit another facsimile to be made of their *Aeschylus*, and themselves propose to reproduce their *Virgil* and *Tacitus*, under the care of Dr. Guido Biagi. The price, we may add, of the reproduction of the Laurentian *Aeschylus*, already noticed in the ACADEMY by Prof. Lewis Campbell, is only £4.

THE next fasciculus of the new edition of the *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum* (Bell) will contain the poets from Manilius to Valerius Flaccus—namely, Manilius, Phaedrus, Persius, Lucan, and Valerius Flaccus, together with the "Aetna." The chief editor will be very grateful if scholars who have made recent contributions to the textual criticism of these authors will acquaint him with the particulars in order that nothing may be overlooked. Communications may be addressed, and pamphlets forwarded, to Dr. J. P. Postgate, Trinity College, Cambridge.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have just added to their elegant "Parnassus Library of Greek and Latin Texts" *Catullus*, edited by Prof. Arthur Palmer, of Trinity College, Dublin. The characteristic of this series is that the text shall be printed with a short introduction, but no notes. But in this case Prof. Palmer has added a copious index, and also an apparatus criticus, in which the consensus of the two earliest MSS. with the majority of the later ones is expressed by the not unfamiliar collocation GOM. We observe that the two next volumes of the "Parnassus Library" are to be *Sophocles*, by Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell; and *Aeschylus*, by Prof. Lewis Campbell.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—(Tuesday, April 21.)

SIR W. H. FOWLER, president, in the chair.—The secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the society's menagerie during the month of March, and called special attention to a fine young female Gorilla (*Anthropopithecus gorilla*), from French Congo, obtained by purchase; a young male Markhor (*Capra megaceros*), from the vicinity of Peshawar, British India, presented by Col. Paterson; a pair of a rather scarce species of Duiker Antelope (*Cephalophus coronatus*), from West Africa, purchased; and a Silver-backed Fox (*Canis chama*), from Cape Colony, presented by Mr. C. W. Southey.—Mr. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on some specimens from Nyasaland, lately sent home by Sir H. H. Johnston. Among these was a fine head of the Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*) from the Zomba plains, and an example of the Brindled Gnu (*Connochaetes gorgon*), or of a nearly allied form, believed to be the finest specimen of this Antelope sent home from British East Africa.—Mr. Sclater also exhibited, by permission of Mr. Justice Hopley, of Kimberley, a pair of horns of the so-called *Antelope triangularis*, said to be obtained somewhere on the Zambesi. These horns were now generally supposed to be abnormal horns of the cow Eland.—Mr. W. E. de Winton gave an account of a small collection of Mammals from Ecuador, lately sent to the British Museum by Mr. L. Söderstrom, H.B.M. Consul at Quito. It contained examples of only three species, but two of these appeared to be new to science. One of them was a new Deer, proposed to be called *Pudua mephistophilis*, and the other a Rodent of the genus *Icthyomys*, which was named *I. soderstromi*.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper on "The Anatomy of a Grebe (*Actophorus major*)," and added some remarks upon the classification of the Charadriiform birds, to which he considered the Auks to be more nearly related than the Grebes.—A communication was read from Messrs. F. D. Godman and O. Salvin on the Butterflies of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the adjoining islands, based on the collections made by Mr. Herbert R. Smith.

(Anniversary Meeting, Wednesday, April 29.)

SIR W. H. FLOWER, president, in the chair.—The report of the council stated that the number of fellows on January 1, 1896, was 3027, showing a net increase of 55 members during the year. The number of new fellows that joined the society in 1895 was 197, which was the largest number of elections that had taken place in any year since 1877. The total receipts of the society for 1895 amounted to £26,958 9s. 1d., showing an increase of £1851 8s. 6d., as compared with the previous year. The ordinary expenditure in 1895 had amounted to £23,460 16s. 10d., being £155 6s. 9d. less than that of the previous year. Besides this a sum of £1649 19s. 1d. had been charged to extraordinary expenditure. Of this sum £1149 19s. 1d. had been devoted to the new scheme of drainage for the society's Gardens, and £500 to the special acquisition of a giraffe for the menagerie. Besides this expenditure, £1000 had been devoted to paying off the last remaining portion of the mortgage debt on the society's freehold premises, which were now valued at £25,000 and were absolutely free and unencumbered. A second sum of £1000 had been transferred to a deposit account. After these payments a balance of £1391 1s. 2d. had been carried forward to the credit of the present year. A new edition of the list of animals in the society's collection, of which the last (the eighth) was published in 1883, had been prepared under the direction of the secretary. It would, it was hoped, be ready for issue before the close of the present year. A large number of accessions to the library were reported. The number of visitors to the Gardens in 1895 had been 665,326, which was greater than it had been in any year during the past ten years. The number of animals in the society's collection on December 31 last was 2369, of which 768 were mammals, 1267 birds, and 334 reptiles. About 23 species of mammals, 22 of birds, and one of reptiles had bred in the Gardens during the summer of 1895.—General the Hon. Sir Percy Feilding, Prof. Alfred Newton, Sir Thomas Paine, Mr. E. Lort Phillips, and Lord Walsingham were elected into the council, in the place of the retiring members. Sir W. H. Flower

was re-elected president, Mr. Charles Drummond treasurer, and Mr. Philip Lutley Sclater secretary for the ensuing year.

(Tuesday, May 5.)

DR. JOHN ANDERSON, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. P. L. Sclater, the secretary, read a report on the additions that had been made to the society's Menagerie during the month of April, and called special attention to a young male Indian elephant from Burma, acquired by purchase.—Mr. W. E. Hoyle exhibited a Röntgen-ray photograph of a snake in the act of swallowing a mouse.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger read a paper on some little-known Batrachians from the Caucasus, based chiefly on specimens recently transmitted to the British Museum by Dr. Radde, of Tiflis.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read the second of his contributions to the anatomy of Picarian birds.—Mr. M. F. Woodward read a paper on the dentition of certain insectivores, and pointed out that there was strong evidence to show that the milk-dentition was undergoing reduction in the group as a whole.—A communication from Mr. A. D. Bartlett contained some notes on the breeding of the Surinam toad (*Pipa americana*), as recently observed in the society's gardens. It had been observed that the eggs, when issued from the cloaca of the female, which was protruded into a bladder-like process during their production, were arranged on the back of the female by the action of the male.

ELIZABETHAN.—(Wednesday, April 15.)

FREDERICK ROGERS, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. J. M. Wheeler read a paper on "Marlowe and the Tudor Humanists." The paper went fully into the heresies of the period, the visit of Giordano Bruno to England, and the society of Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brooke, and others, who discussed with closed doors. Referring to the statement of Greene about a companion of Marlowe in blasphemy who perished miserably, the views were given of four heretics who were burnt at Norwich—Hamont in 1579, Lewis in 1583, Cole in 1587, and Kett in 1589. As a Norwich man Greene would know all these cases. Kett, a fellow of Marlowe's own college and an antitrinitarian mystic, may have given an impulse to heresy; but Marlowe was no follower of Kett. The views attributed to Marlowe by Bame were nearer those of Hamont, but still more pronounced. Bame's document represented information to be proved in a law court.—Mr. Bullen said it was a comfort to know Bame was hanged; but an accident of that kind might happen to any one in those days. Bame was a B.A. of Cambridge, educated at Christ's College at the same time as Marlowe. He probably set down the most offensive things heard from Marlowe's reckless tongue. His charges were the exaggerations, not the inventions, of an enemy. A warrant was out for the arrest of Marlowe when he was killed in a Deptford tavern. This was the bare fact. That it was in a drunken brawl, and that gaming or a lewd love was the occasion, were suggestions of the Puritan mind at the death of an infidel playwright. It was quite possible that Archer was a constable, or that Marlowe, a fugitive, knowing his life was at stake, took his assailant for one who would arrest him, and in the scuffle was killed.—Mr. Wheeler threw out the fancy that something of Marlowe may have been embodied by Shakespeare in his Mercutio, and contended that Sonnet 86 referred to Marlowe and not to George Chapman.—The usual discussion followed.

HELLENIC.—(Monday, May 4.)

PROF. LEWIS CAMPBELL in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Talfourd Ely on "Newly Discovered Paintings at Pompeii," illustrated by photographs, which were handed round for inspection. The paintings described were of very various degrees of merit, some of them being clearly copies of older originals coming from an Hellenic source. Among the subjects were the strangling of serpents by Hercules, who appears a stalwart boy much older than the traditionally ascribed ten months. There was also a pictorial representation of Hero and Leander; and of the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus there were about twenty-five examples at Herculaneum. A beardless Zeus also was found, of which

instances are very rare, though occasional mention of such a form of representation is made in Pausanias. There was one example of Perseus and Andromeda, differing from the usual presentation of the latter as chained to a rock. The story of Ixion was curiously of rare occurrence in the remains of ancient art, but at Pompeii was found a picture of the discovery of Ixion by Dionysus, the head of the former being turned the wrong way. Many of the pictures represented different trades, and of these some were of a very commonplace and realistic character. In others the work was represented in a more ideal fashion, through the medium of little Erotes, who were depicted as carrying on the trades of dyeing and fulling, and in another instance in the act of coining money. With the latter examples he proposed to deal in the *Numismatic Journal*. The effect in some cases was almost comical, as in pictures of oil-making, of a wine shop, and of gymnastic performances. The reader went into considerable detail, much of which was of a technical character.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Wednesday, May 6.)

JUDGE BAYLIS, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. C. E. Keyser read a second paper on "Recent Discoveries of Mural Paintings at Willingham Church, Cambridgeshire, and elsewhere," the first part of which was read at the Institute on February 5. Before arriving at Willingham the author described some mural paintings found in twenty-seven churches in the counties of Wilts, Berks, Oxford, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, many of which were fragmentary. Two, however, deserve special notice: namely, the one at Sonning, in Berkshire, where a late portraiture of St. Christopher was found over the doorway, a unique instance of a painting of the saint in this situation in England; the other in Brightwell Baldwin, in Oxfordshire, where there is an old chest on the front of which is painted the combat between St. George and the Dragon of early fifteenth century date. These painted chests are by no means common, only fifteen having come under the author's notice. Mr. Keyser then fully described the mural paintings at Willingham Church, which have been thoroughly and carefully restored in the last few years. The most important remains are on the walls of the nave, where at least four series of paintings have been brought to light: one relating to the Blessed Virgin, and another to the legend of St. George and the Dragon, also a large portraiture of St. Christopher, where he is represented holding the infant Saviour on his left arm, and not on the shoulder as is almost invariably the case. In the south aisle also considerable remains have been brought to light. Such a record of wall paintings as Mr. Keyser gave is especially noteworthy; for, as he said, his paper in some instances contained the only record of their brief exposure before their final destruction or concealment by a fresh coating of plaster being laid on them—a necessary act due to the imperfect condition of most of the paintings. Mr. Keyser brought photographs of some of the mural paintings for exhibition.—Mr. Green (hon. director), in the absence of the author, read a paper on "Great Stones at Gozo, Malta," explored in 1893 by Dr. A. A. Caruana. These great stones at tal-Qaghan, standing *in situ* and numbering fifteen, are all that remain of a cyclopean monument forming an enclosure of 1600 square yards; for the author tells how until lately considerable use was made of these stones for building houses and walls in the neighbourhood. In connexion with these remains are three vast natural caverns, probably used as cattle-sheds. Not far off another smaller megalithic enclosure at ta-Mrezbiet was also discovered, more regular in form and nearly complete, but of different construction. Plans of these remains were exhibited, also a series of photographs of the stones themselves was shown by Sir Benjamin Stone, who with the Rev. W. K. B. Bedford took part in the discussion that followed, and explained how important it was that Government should take steps to preserve what remains of these ancient and important ruins from the reckless hands of visitors.

FINE ART.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

DEIR EL BAHARI.

Malagay: May 2, 1895.

THE student of Egyptian art, and especially of Egyptian architecture, has now at his disposal on the spot every facility for the study of a monument unique among all those preserved to us in the Valley of the Nile. The temple of Deir el Bahari is completely cleared, and is now free from the last of the rubbish mounds which last year still encumbered its enclosure wall on the south.

Even the casual visitor is immediately struck by the fact that this temple is unlike any other, both in plan and in the details of style adopted in its construction by the architect, Senmut. There is no other Egyptian temple known to us which is built on a rising succession of platforms; and we are therefore without comparisons for our guidance in seeking to ascertain how the architect was led to the adoption of this scheme. To some extent it may have been suggested to him by the nature of the site at his disposal, by the huge steps in which the rock of the foundations descends to the plain. What was the distinctive use of each of the three platforms on which the temple was built? Our excavations have proved that the lowest platform was treated as the garden, or rather the orchard, of the temple, and that the trees planted in it were artificially watered. But the central and most extensive of the platforms, on the one side abutting against the cliffs, and on the other supported by a decorated retaining wall, seems to have been a clear space, and may perhaps be considered as corresponding to the spacious colonnaded courts preceding the sanctuaries in temples of both Pharaohs and Ptolemies. Neither have we any certainty as to the proposed use of the four unfinished chambers opening on to the colonnade on the northern side of the middle platform. Like the lateral chambers at Denderah and Edfu, they may have been intended as store-rooms for the incense and sacred oils, the garments and numerous utensils necessary to performing the various rites of the complicated Egyptian ritual. Or, like the court of the altar of Harmakhis, they may have been sanctuaries dedicated to the cult of divinities more especially worshipped in other parts of Egypt. But the more plausible supposition is that they were meant to be funerary chapels for members of the queen's family.

The above may serve as examples of the many unsolved questions raised by the study of this remarkable building; and the solution of the problems is the more interesting, since Deir el Bahari is the oldest of all the funerary temples in the so-called Memnonia of Thebes.

Again, the similarity of the architecture at Deir el Bahari to that of Greek temples is forced upon us, especially when looking on the white columns of the Anubis Shrine after coming from the Ramesseum. This impression is not only a general one, but is borne out in some detail by a comparison between the fluted columns of Hatshepsu and those of the Doric order, by a consideration of the architectural proportions of this part of the building and the relations between column and architrave. At Deir el Bahari nothing is on a gigantic scale; but it seems to me that when the Egyptians turned aside from the style which was here applied so successfully, in favour of the massive architecture of Karnak and Medinet Habu, they deviated from the path which would have led them to elegance, and preferred the majestic and the colossal.

At the end of last winter, it could indeed be said that the temple was practically cleared. Nevertheless, the excavation was at some points

incomplete; and the work of last season, which has been on a much smaller scale than that of the preceding, has now completed it. Last year the enclosure wall on the south was still encumbered, and the retaining wall of the Hathor Shrine was visible to but half its depth; now the enclosure wall is not only entirely bared, but it is divided by a wide open space from the mounds of rubbish which cover tombs and structures older than the temple of Hatshepsu.

In the course of this year's work we have found many fragments of the famous Punt sculptures, all emphasizing the African character of the country in which the expedition landed, but testifying also to the fact that the population of that country was not homogeneous. In addition to the genuine Puntites, with aquiline features, pointed beards, and long hair, there are also represented negroes of two different shades of colour—brown and black. The native huts were apparently made of wickerwork, and in front of one of them sits a big white dog with pendant ears. Another dog of the same kind, and led by a string, is being brought to the Egyptians. Birds with long bills are seen flying out of the trees from which men are gathering the incense, while the nests which they have forsaken are robbed of their eggs either for food or for some religious observance. Unfortunately these precious fragments do not complete the missing scenes, of which the destruction must not be attributed wholly to tourists and antiquity dealers: this work of havoc was begun in ancient times.

The Hathor Shrine projects beyond the southern edge of the middle platform. Parallel to the Shrine a wall branched off at right angles to the enclosure wall forming a small court already destroyed in the time of the XXIst Dynasty. The corner of the wall alone remains. Our excavations in the soil of this court and along the outside of the shrine confirm Mariette's discovery, that the temple was built on the site of a necropolis of the XIth Dynasty. In the immediate vicinity of the temple I came across some dozen tombs, which I thoroughly cleared, finding that, as usual in most Egyptian cemeteries, they had all been anciently rifled. Some had been re-used in the XXIst Dynasty for priests of Amon. But even in a rifled necropolis we may hope to discover occasionally a tomb which was overlooked by the plunderers, and to this end it is necessary that every tomb in the place should be systematically excavated. The tombs at Deir el Bahari are all on the same plan; they are rectangular pits dug in the soft and flaky rock to a depth of ten or twelve feet. On one side, generally on the west, opens a small chamber originally closed by a brick wall, which contained one coffin only. The plundering of these tombs had usually taken place shortly after the burial; and in such cases the rubbish with which they were filled consisted of the rock chips made in the course of cutting out the pit. Several pits, which, judging from the nature of the rubbish which they contained, were apparently untouched, proved to have been completely cleared except for a few wooden figures, or a little coarse pottery. But when a pit contained stones, some of which had obviously been taken from the walls of the temple, there could be no doubt that the tomb had been re-used; and in one case the door had been closed with two or three stone slabs, and the tomb itself contained a yellow mummiform coffin of XXIst Dynasty style.

The interments of the XIth Dynasty were apparently made with a certain amount of luxury, and the tombs originally contained valuables, otherwise they would not have tempted the cupidity of the robbers. I could form some idea as to what the character of this

necropolis must once have been from a tomb which had been only partly plundered. In emptying the pit we found two pieces of the gilt case of the inner coffin, and the blue glazed-ware bead necklace of the mummy. The chamber contained a coffin in the style of the XIth Dynasty, made of sycamore wood, rectangular, very thick and heavy, and in a perfect state of preservation. Outside, on box and lid, are lines of blue hieroglyphs giving the name of the deceased, and also there are two large eyes, a decoration characteristic of coffins of that period. The angles are lined with gilding. The inside is entirely covered with paintings and inscriptions. Above are horizontal lines of large hieroglyphs most exquisitely painted, as well as representations of the objects supposed to be placed near the deceased: mirrors, necklaces, bracelets, &c. Below and on the bottom are funerary texts, in a script intermediate between hieratic and hieroglyphic. In the coffin had been left pieces of a very thick cartonnage, entirely gilt, except the necklace, which was painted in colours, and the hair. The mummy must have had jewels, which had been stolen, but the plundering seems to have been done hastily. The sandals and the pillow, both gilt, had been left, as well as many objects which had been deposited near the coffin. These objects are similar to those discovered at Meir in tombs of the VIth Dynasty, but they are of less artistic value. We got out two wooden boats with their crews, in one of which the figure of the deceased is seen sitting under an awning; two models of houses containing numerous figures—one of them emptying bags of corn into a granary; in the other a bull is seen lying on the ground, with his legs tied together while a man cuts his throat with a knife. We also found statuettes of men and women, carrying jars, loaves, and various provisions in baskets. These objects recall some adjuncts of the earthly life of the deceased, and were intended to answer the same purpose as the pictures on the walls of the tombs at Ghizeh and Sakkarah. There was hardly a single tomb in which some such model figures had not been dropped. In one they had been jumbled together into a corner with the bricks of the door, in order to make room for the mummy of a priest of Amon, evidently of no high rank, since it was his office to prepare ointments for the use of the high priest.

It is remarkable that this beautiful coffin does not bear the same name inside and outside. Inside the deceased is called *Buan*. He was a man of high rank with numerous titles, among which are those of Head of the Treasury and Head of the Granaries, showing that his position was one of considerable power. But on the outside he is called simply *Menthuhotep*, a name probably assumed as being that of the king under whose reign he had spent the greater part of his life, or to whom he was most indebted for the favours which he had received. I take it that the life of *Buan-Menthuhotep* was contemporary with the end of the XIth Dynasty and the beginning of the XIIth. His coffin, with all its paraphernalia, is now at Ghizeh. In artistic beauty and in preservation it is certainly one of the finest to be found in any museum.

As my work was exclusively directed towards the temple and all that concerned its structure and its history, I did not go out of my way to make further researches in the adjacent XIth Dynasty necropolis. It is a place where interesting and probably fruitful excavations might be made; and I believe that a systematic exploration of the space between the temple and the cliff which bounds the amphitheatre of Deir el Bahari on the south would reveal not only the whole extent of the necropolis, of which we have investigated one outskirts only,

but also remains of buildings erected by Antef and Menthuhotep, kings whose dates and succession are now the object of much discussion among Egyptologists.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HANNIBAL'S TOMB.

Paris: April 30, 1896.

Having read in the French papers that a German archaeological mission has set out for the Levant in order to explore the environs of the Turkish village of Gebzeh (between Scutari and Nicomedia), believed to be the site of the ancient town of Libyssa, where, according to Livy and others, Hannibal was buried, I was forcibly reminded of the following personal anecdote, bearing in a direct manner upon the object of the mission—namely, the discovery of Hannibal's tomb, or of any remains of it. As a constant reader of the ACADEMY I thought I should address my communication to you, in slight repayment of all the intellectual benefit and pleasure I have derived from its pages. On that plea, if on no other, I hope I may be pardoned for thus intruding myself on your attention. Here is my little story.

It is now some forty years since I sat conversing with a friend in his villa on the shores of the Bosphorus. That friend was Dr. Stephen Carathéodory, one of the chief physicians to Sultan Mahmoud, and the father of the ex-Governor of Crete, a man who, apart from his profound learning, was so highly respected for his character that even among the Turks themselves every Pasha's door was open to him, and he was welcome everywhere.

"Something very strange happened to me yesterday," said the good doctor to me; "very strange and very vexatious. I had gone to pay a visit to a Turk of my acquaintance on the Asiatic shore, an Ulema residing at the village of Tchenghel-Kioi, and as we sat chatting together in his garden, he all at once asked me who and what *Avrißas* was. 'How come you to ask me such a question,' said I to him, 'and what do you know about the man whose name you just now mentioned?' 'I know nothing about him,' replied the Ulema, 'but the men you see here at work at the back of my house dug up the other day from under the foundations a large marble slab with some letters cut into it, and out of curiosity I sent for the village grocer (*bakal*), who was known to be able to read, and that's the name he told me was engraved upon the marble stone. I am sorry I cannot show this to you, for it has since been ground into powder.'"

Such is the story I heard from the doctor's lips, and I give it to you in almost the very words of my lamented friend.

ANTONY PSYCHARI.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Drury E. Fortnum, having quite recovered from the effects of his severe illness, has been able to complete his work on Maiolica, which will probably be ready for publication in the course of next month. Comprising all the more important matter of the South Kensington Catalogue, but modified and augmented in accordance with the researches of the last quarter of a century, this treatise will contain all that is valuable in the known history and characteristics of the various Italian fabriques and of their productions. Dr. Fortnum has also completed the MS. of a Descriptive Catalogue of the collection of those wares now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which will shortly be put into the printer's hands. Both these works will be illustrated by collotypes from examples in the Ashmolean.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. have in preparation, for issue to subscribers only, *The Life and Paintings of Vicat Cole, R.A.*, in three volumes, written by Mr. Robert Chignell, with reproductions of about eighty examples of the deceased artist's works, either in plates or by tint process in the text, including the entire series of "The Thames from its Source to its Mouth."

THERE will open next week: the inaugural exhibition of the newly founded Cabinet Picture Society—which, we observe, includes several members of the Royal British Artists—at their own gallery, 175, New Bond-street; the usual summer exhibition of French and Dutch pictures, at the Continental Gallery, also in New Bond-street; and Mr. R. Caton Woodville's military picture of "Jameson's Last Stand at the Battle of Doornkop," at Messrs. Henry Graves & Co.'s Gallery, Pall Mall.

PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne, has consented to open a loan exhibition of pictures on Friday next, at the Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe-street, Jamaica-road. The exhibition, which is to remain open free to the public through the Whitsuntide holidays, includes pictures by Joshua Reynolds, Turner, Sir John Millais, Sir E. Burne-Jones, Sir John Gilbert, Messrs. Sidney Cooper, Alma Tadema, Seymour Lucas, Holman Hunt, and G. F. Watts.

THE exhibition galleries of the British Museum, Bloomsbury, and also of the National History Museum, Cromwell-road, will for the first time be opened to the public on Sunday next, from 2.30 to 7 p.m. The National Sunday League have made arrangements by which Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen will conduct parties through the Assyrian galleries, and Dr. Henry Woodward through the collections of natural history.

FROM Monday to Wednesday of next week, Messrs. Sotheby will be selling the collection of porcelain, old English pottery, antique silver, paintings, &c., formed by the late J. G. Leonard, of Cambridge. On the last day they will also sell a silver peg tankard, of about twenty-eight ounces, which was made by J. Plummer, of York, for one of the Pennymen family between 1578 and 1597. The six pegs inside indicate six gills, the measure of the tankard.

AT the meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday next, Capt. W. de W. Abney will read a paper on "Orthochromatic Photography."

THERE is now on view at Birmingham, in connexion with the spring exhibition of the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists, a loan collection of the works of Mr. Alma Tadema, consisting of about forty of his pictures and as many reproductions of them by engraving or etching.

THE late Miss Julia Gordon has bequeathed a portrait of Mrs. Siddons by Lawrence to the National Gallery; and also all her ornamental china, carved oak, stones, coins, fossils, Bermuda agates, books, &c., to the South Kensington Museum, on the express condition that they be kept as a separate collection under her name.

PROF. SAYCE writes from Cairo, under the date of May 4:

"Petrie's Stela has arrived at the Museum, and it turns out that my reading of the important passage is right, and his and Spiegelberg's are wrong. The campaign of Menepthah was in the south of Palestine, where he received the tribute of Ashkelon; and his reference to the Israelites is the Pharaoh's version of the Exodus. Spiegelberg has now found the name of the Israelites in another of Menepthah's in-

scriptions, where it has hitherto been overlooked."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rome:

"Prof. Lanciani has discovered in the farm of Giostra, near Castel di Leva, twelve kilometres south of Rome, the ruins of a very ancient Italic city, which seems to be Tellenae, which was destroyed by Ancus Martius. There remains a very large extent of wall, and the ground is strewn with potsherds.

"The excavations that are being continued at Conca have brought to light another peripteral structure of the temple, and another *favissa*, with pottery of later date. A fragmentary inscription of the late Republican period, with a dedication of a Cornelius to the Mater Matuta, proves that the identification of Conca with Satrium is correct."

WE quote the following from the Athens correspondent of the *Times*:

"The work of restoring the Stadion in marble has been resumed, and the temporary seats constructed for the Olympic Games are being removed. It appears that M. Averoff is prepared to furnish the large sum requisite for complete restoration. The arena will be excavated, and it is expected that many valuable remnants of the ancient structure will be brought to light.

"The excavations which are being carried out in Melos by the British School of Archaeology have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Among these are a draped life-size statue of a priest of Dionysus, of which the head and the left hand are missing; and a colossal statue, perhaps of Apollo, of which the head and limbs are missing, but a portion of the right leg and foot has been recovered. Four draped torsos of the Roman period have also been found, one probably being a statue of Agrippina. A Roman mosaic floor has been laid bare, and some thirty inscriptions have been discovered, most of them being in the peculiar Melian character."

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS is a wise manager: he makes no promises, and therefore cannot break any. The season opened on Monday evening with Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," a work which, though far from being equal to his "Faust," yet, if given with a strong cast, is certainly attractive. There were a few weak points in the performance. Of the principal vocalists, Miss Eames may be praised for some excellent singing, though it must be confessed that she is not an ideal Juliette: by temperament she seems scarcely the most suitable representative of Shakespeare's impassioned heroine. Mr. Jean de Reszke, if not quite at his best, gave a fine impersonation of Romeo. Signor Mancinelli was the conductor; and the orchestra, under his able—though at moments over vehement direction—distinguished itself.

On Tuesday evening Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" was given in English. The work was, on the whole, well rendered; yet, though successful, the reception was scarcely brilliant. The fact is, Humperdinck's masterpiece, with its rollicking Peter, funny old witch, "Choo-late Villa," and other nursery story associations, seems somewhat out of place in a season of tragic and romantic opera. The public, which takes interest in the love-sick Juliet, the ill-fated Santuzza, or the still more to be pitied Elsa, witnesses with cold curiosity, or even indifference, the stage action. The real wonder of the opera is the ever-busy orchestra, in which thematic material—partly taken, partly imitated, from old-folk song—is worked, with rare skill, on Wagner lines. There was genius in the very attempt. To treat simple melodies as Wagner had treated Leitmotive, which, like the themes

of Bach's Fugues, were created by intellect and inspiration for the express purpose of passing through various evolutions, seemed almost to court failure. This remarkable achievement of Humperdinck, and the striking contrast between the matter and the manner, is not readily appreciated: the skill of the work only grows on one gradually; the lightness and freshness of the music hide for a time its real merits. The performance of the work at Covent Garden was in many respects admirable. The Gretel and Hansel were Miss Jessie Hudleston and Mlle. Marie Elba. Both played their parts well; but of the two the latter combines art and nature in more felicitous manner. Mr. Bispham, who represented Peter for the first time, sang well, while his acting showed how carefully he had studied his part. We will not say it was true to the life, for there were moments in which the painstaking artist peeped out from beneath the features of the rough and jolly broom-maker. Mr. Bispham, when the work is repeated, will no doubt modify some of his gestures, and then his Peter will stand as one of his most finished, (most characteristic, creations. The stage effect of the Angel's Scene in the second act was disappointing: the way heavenwards was extremely modern, and no halo of mystery pervaded the scene; the lime-light effects, and even the movements of the celestial beings, reminded one rather of ballet or pantomime. The scene is undoubtedly a difficult one to manage, but Sir A. Harris might obtain better results. The orchestral playing, under Signor Mancinelli, was exceedingly good. In "La Favorita," one of Donizetti's best works, an excellent specimen of Italian opera in its palmy days, was performed on Wednesday. The part of Leonora was played by Mme. Mantelli, who displayed vocal skill and marked intelligence. Signor Cremonini, a somewhat stiff actor, has a voice of good quality, and an excellent style of singing. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

RECENT CONCERTS.

MISS MAUD MACCARTHY, the young Irish violinist who made such a successful debut two years ago, gave a violin recital at the small Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon. She is now only twelve years of age; and her programme, including Beethoven's Sonata in C minor for pianoforte and violin, and the Andante and Finale from Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor, seemed too daring. Full justice was rendered to neither, and for two satisfactory reasons. Miss MacCarthy, although gifted by nature with rare powers of perception, and quite uncommon technical ability, enabling her to express her thoughts and feelings, is as yet, in manner and conversation, quite childlike. She has never been forced: such a method would, indeed, prove fatal to her. Then, again, she plays upon an instrument not of full size; and as regards quality and power of tone criticism should be relative: what she does accomplish with such limited means is truly astonishing. Her reading of the Beethoven music was pure and intelligent; the Andante of the Concerto was rendered with rare delicacy, and the Finale dashed off—though at no reckless pace—with wonderful verve and technical skill. In a "Mazurka" by Zarzky she displayed the sang-froid of a virtuoso, yet the warmth of a true artist. Miss Fanny Davies was the pianist, and Miss Louise Philipps the vocalist.

On the same afternoon Beethoven's Sonata in C minor was also performed at St. James's Hall by Mr. Willy Burmester and Mr. Ernest Hutchinson. We heard only the first two movements. They were carefully and most intelligently rendered, but certainly lacked warmth. Mr. Hutchinson is an able pianist, and we must

take the earliest opportunity of hearing him again. We also hope to notice Mr. Burmester's forthcoming concert.

Mr. Eugen d'Albert gave his second pianoforte recital on Tuesday afternoon. Each time we hear him we feel inclined to defer judgment. Not as regards technique: the performance of his transcription of Bach's organ Toccata and Fugue (he does not hesitate to hyphen his own name with that of the great composer) leaves no doubt as to his extraordinary powers in this direction. Not as regards intelligence: his renderings of the "Appassionata" Sonata at his first recital and of the "Waldstein" on Tuesday prove that he grasps the meaning and feels the power of great music. But there are two matters on which we cannot make up our mind. Is the coldness so noticeable in his interpretation of Chopin's music the outcome of temperament or of nervousness? And are those occasional marked exaggerations of tone and speed the result of excitement, or are they calculated effects to astonish the audience? His playing of the Finale of Chopin's Sonata in B minor was brutally coarse; and we regret to say that it won far more applause than for his, certain affectations notwithstanding, bold reading of the "Waldstein" Sonata.

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